

Hurd rules out force to oust Saddam

Iraq allows UN access to aid starving Kurds

By ADAM KELLNER in BAGHDAD and ROBIN OAKLEY in LONDON

THE United Nations has been granted access to Iraqi territory to carry out relief work for the starving Kurdish refugees, Eric Sui, the United Nations special envoy in Iraq, announced last night. Baghdad claims that the move will rule out the need for safe havens to be set up in northern Iraq.

As the decision was announced, Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, said that the UN Security Council would have to intervene physically if there was any obstruction of the relief effort; and the US State Department announced that James Baker, the US Secretary of State, would be returning this week for his third postwar trip to the region.

Mr Hurd rejected calls for force to be used to remove President Saddam Hussein from power, saying that the UN Security Council would have to intervene physically if there was any obstruction of the relief effort; and the US State Department announced that James Baker, the US Secretary of State, would be returning this week for his third postwar trip to the region.

Mr Hurd had discussed the Kurdish problem with James Baker, his US counterpart, at

the weekend. He told the Commons: "The United States has given clear warnings to the Iraq government in this regard and the importance of these warnings was stressed to me by Mr Baker on Saturday. While the international life-saving operation is under way, the security council has insisted that Iraq co-operate in that effort."

"If the relief effort is harassed or frustrated by Iraq, then in our view it would be the responsibility of the United Nations to protect the relief effort and the security council would have to act on that responsibility."

In a clear effort to scotch talk of policy differences between Britain and the United States, Mr Hurd said that Britain shared President Bush's view that any interference with the relief work would not be tolerated.

The White House also tried to play down the differences, although it acknowledged that there was some divergence. Martin Fitzwater, the president's press secretary, insisted that the two allies were "on the same wavelength" but, he said, the British "use slightly different words".

The US State Department said Mr Bush and Mr Baker were now "convinced that all parties are taking a serious approach to peace in the Middle East", though there was still "much work to be done, many questions to be answered".

In Luxembourg yesterday, the 12 European Community states agreed to ask the UN whether a war crimes trial could be held against Saddam for attacking other states, using chemical weapons against civilians and carrying out genocide against the Kurds.

They instructed Jacques Poos, the foreign minister of Luxembourg, which holds the presidency of the community, to discuss the practicalities of such a trial with Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, at their meeting in Strasbourg today. The ministers also endorsed a French plan for humanitarian aid centres in northern Iraq and the creation of "corridors" protected by the UN so that Kurdish refugees could return

to their homes safely. The idea builds on the British safe haven proposal, but officials said the idea could avoid the danger of creating permanent refugee sites.

Mr Hurd, who emphasised that the priority was to get the Kurds down from the freezing mountains on the Turkish border, told the Commons that British efforts were now being extended to the Iranian border as well.

He said Britain was vigorously pursuing its plan for safe havens. "Our aim is to create places and conditions in which the refugees can feel secure. We are not talking of a territorial enclave, a separate Kurdistan or a permanent United Nations presence. We support the territorial integrity of Iraq."

The Iraqi decision to allow UN access coincided with a flurry of UN activity. Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the co-ordinator of the UN relief efforts in the Gulf, has arrived in Baghdad to finalise the relief deal, other officials are travelling to see the areas teeming with refugees, and the leader of a UN ceasefire monitoring team has been sent to discuss the creation of a demilitarised zone on the border with Kuwait.

Mr Sui said negotiations with Iraqi officials on Sunday had yielded "complete agreement" that UN workers be given access in both the north and south to help with relief work and to ensure that no reprisals were taken against Kurds returning to Iraq. He said about 100 staff from groups such as Unicef, the World Health Organisation and the World Food Programme would arrive shortly to oversee aid distribution.

In a meeting in Downing Street yesterday, the prime minister urged Yildirim Akbulut, the Turkish prime minister, to increase efforts to get the Kurds down from the mountains. He was given assurances that the Turks had not killed any Kurds and that they were not beating back the refugees to keep them out. (This article is subject to Iraqi reporting restrictions)

Kurds regroup, page 8
Leading article, page 15



French poll: Boris Yeltsin gets a Western gloss before a television interview in Strasbourg, where he met members of the European parliament. Report, page 11

Traffic-jammed all the way to the Eurobank

Mr Major revelled in the prestige, but the hazards of the Embankment could not have pleased President Mitterrand. Alan Hamilton reports

Le style, c'est tout. There is not a lot of style in creeping along the Albert Embankment in a traffic jam, even if you are in a Rolls-Royce, and especially if you are the President of France.

François Mitterrand and his colourful protégé Jacques Attali may well have been thinking yesterday that they had collected the duff end of the bargain when they agreed that, in return for the new European Bank for Reconstruction and Development being headed by a Frenchman, its HQ should be in London.

Had the inauguration of Mitterrand's pet scheme for aiding the economic development of eastern Europe taken place in Paris, the Champs Elysees would have been cleared to allow a presidential motorcade, flanked by a phalanx of motorcycle-mounted gendarmes, to speed to the Pompidou Centre, or the Louvre glass pyramid, or perhaps the Musée d'Orsay, or some other suitably show-off venue, for the opening ceremony.

But this was London. The borrowed Rolls, flying the presidential tricolour, was flanked only by three yellow-anoraked police motorcyclists, a police Range Rover and a black Jaguar, and was detained long enough at the congested roundabout by Lambeth Palace, it may be reasonably assumed, for the President to overhear tambourine and handclapping practice for Friday's archiepiscopal enthronement.

arrival of Valentin Pavlov, prime minister of the Soviet Union; the USSR's infinitely more recognisable president was too busy to come in person.

That the European Bank is in London at all is a triumph of intensive British lobbying, and ultimately an Anglo-French carve-up. The French, whose idea it was in the first place, wanted a French president and a Paris headquarters; they got a French president.

That having been agreed with Margaret Thatcher, Mr Attali, the bank's president, came to London expecting to be allocated a headquarters near Buckingham Palace, or at the very least in Trafalgar Square. Mrs Thatcher sent him instead to look for a site in the

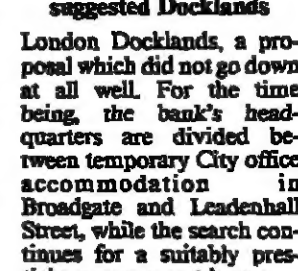
London Docklands, a proposal which did not go down at all well. For the time being, the bank's headquarters are divided between temporary City office accommodation in Broadgate and Leadenhall Street, while the search continues for a suitably prestigious permanent home.

M. Attali, who travels everywhere by private jet and likes things done with a flourish if at all, should have been somewhat mollified by lunch yesterday. John Major hosted him, his president, and heads of government, within the baroque glories of Lancaster House, which have more than a touch of Louis XIV about their style. The Dover sole was English, but the corn-fed chicken, if current supermarket commercials are to be believed, may have crossed *La Manche* for the occasion.

The venue was not much either, but the best London could offer. International Maritime House, an undistinguished concrete pile on the South Bank facing the Millbank Tower, is the only headquarters of a major global organisation in London, and as such was apparently the only place which could offer the necessary press, translation and security facilities. A few flower tubs had been distributed about the place for the occasion, small recompense for a mildly chaotic air.

John Major arrived in black Jaguar and seemed to find it all most agreeable. No one even noticed the

Beacon obscured, page 14
Full report, page 21



Attali: Mrs Thatcher suggested Docklands

GOOD WRITING IN THE TIMES

ARTS
John Russell on the new London 91, during which the 21st is sponsoring the work of young artists Page 13

DESIGN
Liz Smith reports from Manhattan on what Modern was as well as what it will mean for the fashion world in the Nineties Page 12

COLUMN
Philip Howard on wet which is English, wimp which is American and wobby which is not necessarily a bad thing to be Page 14

INSIDE
Car security
The government is pressing the European Community to impose new security standards on car manufacturers, Kenneth Baker, the home secretary said yesterday when he unveiled a "car theft index" Page 3

Truancy tables
Schools will have to publish their truancy rates as part of a campaign to reduce the number of children involved in petty crime Page 5

Unity talks
The leaders of South Africa's two main black political organisations, the ANC and the PAC, met for talks Page 9

Pay day
Ian Woosnam, the Welsh golfer, will receive \$5 million in contracts after winning the Masters in Augusta Page 36

INDEX

Arts	13
Arts reviews	18
Births, marriages, deaths	17
Classified	17-27-32
Court & social	16
Design	12
Law Report	28
Leading articles	15
Letters	15
Obituaries	16
Parliament	7
Report	29-36
TV & radio	19
Weather	20

Princess points to tragedy of Africa

By BILL FROST

WHILE the eyes of the international community remained fixed on the suffering of Kurdish refugees on the border between Iraq and Turkey, Africa was facing the worst tragedy in the continent's history, the Princess Royal said yesterday. She told the Royal African Society conference that in Sudan alone 4.5 million children might starve to death in the current famine. Drought and crop failure had brought the country to the brink of collapse, she said.

The Princess, who is president of the Save the Children Fund, praised the "remarkable" world effort to ease the suffering of the Kurds. However, she said it was inevitable that events in the Gulf region

were keeping the famine in Africa, and the damaging effects of the continent's continuing civil war, out of the headlines.

Africa was facing "its greatest crisis" and only a concerted co-operative approach would solve it, said the Princess Royal. She told conference delegates at St John's College, Cambridge, that Africa was being driven off the world agenda by neglect. "At the moment Africa is not on the front pages. The international response to the plight of the Kurds has been remarkable. But the largely untold tragedy in Africa is yet to be revealed."

Africa must be placed

Continued on page 20, col 7

Labour's fair rates disputed

By DOUGLAS BROOM LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

TWO professional accountancy bodies have refused to endorse the Labour party's claim that its alternative to the poll tax would save £140 per household.

Labour spokesmen have made much of the fact that the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (Cipfa) had "endorsed" the party's claims for its fair rates scheme to replace the poll tax. Bryan Gould, the party's environment spokesman, cited expert opinion in response to Conservative party accusations that Labour had "double counted" the effect of the £1.7 billion poll tax reduction scheme.

Labour's reliance on Cipfa's endorsement led Michael Heseltine, the environment secretary, to write to Noel Hepworth, director of the institute, challenging Labour's claims. In a reply published yesterday Mr Hepworth said: "Cipfa has not prepared calculations for or endorsed

Daley arithmetic, page 7

EC lifts most bans on Pretoria

By DAVID WATTS, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

THE European Community for the parliament to be involved and the summit decision had been clear, they should act immediately.

Tristan Garel-Jones, the Foreign Office minister argued that Mr de Klerk's government "has made significant moves toward a fully integrated, non-racially biased society in South Africa". He urged his colleagues to reconsider the other sanctions against South Africa, including the embargo on sporting contacts and oil sales. Asked whether he was in favour of lifting the arms boycott, Mr Garel-Jones said: "I think it is somewhere down the road."

The decision was immediately criticised by the African National Congress: "The kinds of things that were protested about prior to the implementation of sanctions are still here," Saki Masekane, an ANC spokesman, said in Johannesburg.

"All that one has heard are noises that they (apartheid rules) may be removed, and for many people it doesn't appear that with the current violence, they'll even live to see those things," he said.

Food regulations allow up to 1.5 per cent sugar to be added to juice before it has to be described as sweetened, but the ministry findings revealed that at least seven main suppliers were using ten times that amount without any declaration of sweetening on the pack.

Sainsbury's said last night: "We had previously analysed our juices without identifying any problems, but since the ministry report our suppliers have had to tighten up." Marks & Spencer said: "We are carrying out further tests at our own laboratories and at our suppliers."

United front, page 9

Pulpwash gives orange juice experts the pip

By ROBIN YOUNG

FIRST claret, then real ale, now the humble orange juice. You can't trust even the real thing any more, according to agriculture ministry scientists. They have discovered that so-called "pure" juices on sale in Britain could be up to 43 per cent orange-flavoured water, known in the trade as pulpwash.

The ministry has been taking samples of "pure" fruit juices in supermarkets with a view to prosecuting the retailers under food labelling legislation. During research on sampling methods used abroad, the scientists found that pulpwash is obtained by soaking squeezed oranges in water and then squeezing them a second time. Pulpwash was present in ten out of 21 samples taken by the ministry in its initial research. Express

Pure Orange Juice was the worst, with 43 per cent pulpwash, followed by Safeway Pure Juice with 36 per cent. The researchers also found that juices labelled "unsweetened" often contain substantial quantities of beet sugar or corn syrup. Twelve of the 21 samples were found to contain beet sugar and five had corn syrup. In Sainsbury's Jaffa Orange Juice more than 35 per cent of the sugar in the juice was found to derive from sugar beet. The same company's Pure Orange Juice had 34 per cent pulpwash and more than 15 per cent beet sugar.

The highest concentration of corn syrup was found in Supreme Fields Jaffa Juice, which derived more than a fifth of its sugar from that source. One fifth of the sugar in the Safeway Pure Juice came from sugar beet, as did more than 10 per cent in the

Express Pure Juice. Other offenders included the Co-op, whose Pure Orange Juice was found to contain more than 15 per cent beet sugar and 22 per cent pulpwash; Prince's Choice Juice, which had more than one tenth of its sugar from beet and contained 27 per cent pulpwash; Boots, whose Pure Juice was analysed as being one third pulpwash; Marks & Spencer, whose St Michael Jaffa Juice was found to contain both 15 per cent beet sugar and a dose of corn syrup; and Super Life Pure Juice, which had 24 per cent pulpwash.

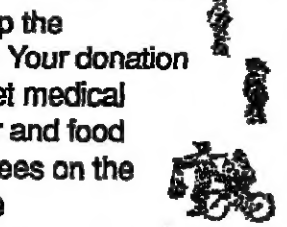
Companies whose juices were found to be adulterated in the ministry analyses included Del Monte, De l'Or, St Ivel and Waitrose.

Most orange juice is concentrated in the country where it is pressed. It is then transported in tankers to the

United Kingdom to be reconstituted with water before bottling or packaging. The samples analysed were of these allegedly pure and unsweetened reconstituted orange juices, not the "freshly squeezed" varieties, which sell at higher prices.

APPEAL FOR KURDISH REFUGEES

The International Refugee Year Trust is the only agency to have had an emergency response team working in the area since this crisis began. Help stop the genocide NOW. Your donation will help us to get medical supplies, shelter and food to Kurdish refugees on the move. There are 2.8 million of them, so please be generous.



International Refugee Year Trust
Patron: Mother Teresa

My donation for the Kurdish refugees is:

☐ £100 ☐ £50 ☐ £25 Other:

Name:

Address:

Postcode:

I enclose Cash ☐ Cheque ☐ Postal Order ☐

Please charge my ☐

Access ☐ Visa ☐ American Express ☐

Account:

Signature:

(credit cards only)

Return to: International Refugee Year Trust, Unit 29, City Business Centre, Lower Road, London, SE16 2XK.

Registered Charity No. 804401

Children kept out of school in protest over virus carrier

By PETER DAVENPORT

Earlier this year, Raymond MacSharry, the European agricultural commissioner, proposed a radical reform of the common agricultural policy that would cut EC support prices by almost half in some cases, but compensate farms of less than 75 acres with direct grants for the resulting loss of income. Hardly any British farms would qualify for such grants. Mr Gummer has roundly condemned the MacSharry proposals while offering few reform ideas of his own.



By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

Republic 48p: Italy L 3,000; Luxembourg Lf 86; Madeira Esc 220; Malta 43c; Morocco Dir 20.00; Norway Kr 14.00; Pakistan Rs 18; Portugal Esc 220; Spain Pes 220; Sweden Skr 16.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.80; Tunisia Din 1.80; USA \$3.00.

GROW IN AUGUST

bourg Lf 55; Madeira Ec 220; Malta
43; Morocco Dir 20.00; Norway Kr
14.00; Pakistan Rs 18; Portugal Ec
220; Spain Pes 220; Sweden Skr
16.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.80;
Tunisia Din 1.50; USA \$3.00.

By JOHN GOODBODY
SPORTS NEWS
CORRESPONDENT

Glendryth Woosnam:
crowded out in Augusta

and could not see over the crowd in Augusta.

14.00; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc
220; Spain Ptas 220; Sweden Skr
16.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.80;
Tunisia Din 1.50; USA \$3.00.

Republic 48p: Italy L 3,000; Luxembourg Lf 86; Madeira Esc 220; Malta 43c; Morocco Dir 20.00; Norway Kr 14.00; Pakistan Rs 18; Portugal Esc 220; Spain Pes 220; Sweden Skr 16.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.80; Tunisia Din 1.80; USA \$3.00.

Saving The Times systems
Austria Sch 32; Belgium B Frs 60;
Canada \$2.75; Canada Pcs 250;
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Finland Mdk 12.00; France 1.15;
W Germany DM 4.00; Greece 60g
Greece Dr 300; Holland G 4.00; Irish
Republic Airs; Italy L 5.00; Luxem-
bourg Lf 50; Sweden S Frs 220; Main-
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14.00; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc
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16.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.80;
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Baker acts to enforce EC security standards in campaign aimed at beating £400m a year crime

Car makers 'must help to lock out the thieves'

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

THE government is pressing the European Community to impose new security standards on car manufacturers in an effort to cut auto crime, which costs Britain nearly £400 million a year.

Kenneth Baker, the home secretary, is joining forces with Malcolm Rifkind, the transport secretary, to draw up measures to be applied to all new cars manufactured within the EC to stem the big rise in car thefts. Proposals will be put to the EC by the summer demanding a higher level of security, from door locks to shatter-proof glass, in cars made in the 12 member nations.

The move was disclosed yesterday as Mr Baker unveiled Britain's first "car theft index", which provides owners with a list of models most vulnerable to being stolen. The taking of cars or theft of contents accounts for a quarter of recorded crime, but the impact of car crime spreads further, with one in four stolen cars never recovered and cars stolen by joy-riders 200 times more likely to be involved in an accident.

Mr Baker said he hoped the index would provide a spur not only for manufacturers to improve security, but also to car owners. "The effects of car theft are both immediate and far reaching. We all pay for car theft through increased insurance premiums and the costs of police time in dealing with it and of prosecuting offenders. All too often the human costs of car theft are borne by innocent victims of road accidents involving stolen cars."

British models dominate the "high risk" category drawn up by Home Office officials. Experts took the numbers of each individual model on the road and calculated the proportion stolen over a three-year period up to October, 1990. The results show more than 80,000 stolen cars. The result is an intensive list of models and their vulnerability to thieves, who took more than 490,000 cars in England

and Wales last year. High-performance cars are the most popular for theft, with models such as Ford Escort XR3i and Vauxhall Astra GTE providing a target for thieves.

They are categorised as "very high risk" by the Home Office and Mr Baker said that high-performance cars were three times more likely to be stolen. Popular Ford cars — such as the Cortina, Capri, Escort Mk II, Fiesta Mk II and Granada Mk II and III, mainly out of production now — appear in the highest risk category, along with the Vauxhall Astra Mk II model.

There are an estimated eight million Ford cars on the road, a fact which the company said may account for its high scoring in the theft index. Ford said: "As there are more of our cars on the road, then it seems likely that we would figure greatly because of the sheer numbers of Ford cars which are about."

New Ford cars feature deadlocks, alarms and windows etched with the registration number. Vauxhall said its new generation of Astra cars, due for launch in September, would have deadlocking systems, substantially upgrading the deterrent value.

Ministers believe that while huge amounts have been invested in better performance, car security has been largely neglected. To reinforce that view, the car theft index showed a dramatic reduction in theft rates in models in which manufacturers had introduced extra security measures, such as deadlocks and window etching.

They are the kind of measures which Mr Baker wants introducing throughout Europe, but British government proposals are already meeting resistance from France and Spain. That is mainly because they are below those of Britain.

However, drivers could also do much to help themselves, according to government statistics: a quarter of drivers forget to lock their cars.



Crime prevention drive: Woman Police Constable Louise Bishop showing Jenna Craven a new steering wheel lock to deter joy-riders

Driving out a deadly addiction to stolen speed

DEAN Law says he needs only a few minutes to get into the most secure car, even if it has an alarm. The 26-year-old was a veteran joy-rider, who took cars mainly for the buzz of adrenaline (Kevin Eason writes).

His story is typical of thousands who find that taking cars is an expensive addiction, and one that costs the country £400 million in insurance claims annually. Weary traffic

police say that a revolving door could be the most useful asset in courts dealing with youngsters who steal cars. They despair over the thousands such as Dean who can feed their habit simply because cars are easy to break into.

There were 39,000 cars taken in London last year by joy-riders. The greatest penalty most face is the loss of their own lives or those of

innocent bystanders caught up in a high-speed chase. Five people were killed in Northumbria alone last year, and another two elsewhere last week, according to the home secretary yesterday.

Concern is growing that the courts offer insufficient deterrent for young offenders embroiled in an epidemic of car crime. Taking a car without consent carries a maximum of six months' imprisonment,

while driving without insurance — an offence which could have serious implications for innocent victims in a crash — could mean a £1,000 fine.

Dean Law was sent to a remand home as a teenager, where he earned remission for his good behaviour. But he was still tempted to steal a car when allowed home one weekend. The penalty had little effect and Dean looks back

ruefully on 13 years of taking cars, including involvement in the sort of police chases he knows to be dangerous.

Many young offenders such as Dean are unemployed and stand little chance of owning the glamorous cars they steal. They might not be deterred but they can be educated not to steal cars. Dean is discovering this since being referred by the courts to the Bordeley Activity Centre in Birmingham.

He spends three days a week learning about car safety and maintenance. Like all the 150 people referred to the centre

High Risk			
Ford Capri Mk2	Ford Cortina Mk5	Ford Granada Mk2/3	Audi 200
Ford Capri Mk3	Ford Escort Mk1	Rover Metro Mk2	Citroen CX
Ford Cortina Mk2	Ford Escort Mk2	Vauxhall Belmont	Citroen Dyane
Ford Cortina Mk3	Ford Fiesta Mk1	Vauxhall Astra Mk2	Citroen SM/ESA
Ford Cortina Mk4			Citroen XM
			DAF
			Opel Astra Mk1
			Opel Astra Mk2
			Opel Astra Mk3
			Opel Astra Mk4
			Opel Astra Mk5
			Opel Astra Mk6
			Opel Astra Mk7
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			Opel Astra Mk99
			Opel Astra Mk100

Council chief is suspended

By RONALD FAUX

THE chief executive of a Cumbrian council, which lost more than £5 million when a Lake District timeshare project collapsed, was suspended on full pay yesterday.

Tony Perry, chief executive of Allerdale district council, Cockermouth, was told that allegations had been made about him over the redevelopment of the Keswick railway station site as a timeshare project. Council enquiries started last February and are continuing. Dale Campbell-Savours, Labour MP for Workington, has called for a government enquiry.

Mr Perry, with the council 27 years and chief executive for five, was summoned yesterday to meet senior councillors who told him of the allegations. "I could hardly believe what I was hearing. There has obviously been some mistake. I have no idea what the allegations are. I am very shocked indeed," he said. Mr Perry said he had been instructed not to contact any councillor or council employee or go into any council building. He understood the allegations were made in a report by Chris Hart, the council's monitoring officer and solicitor. The timeshare project was for holiday lodges on the site of the former station. The Swiss bank that financed the project served a High Court writ on the council. It claimed £5.23 million for breach of contract.



Memorial sculpture: Sue Jane Taylor, an artist and sculptor, with a section of the memorial she is creating in tribute to the 167 men who died in the Piper Alpha disaster on July 6, 1988. The work is near completion at a foundry in High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.

Miss Taylor, aged 30, was commissioned by the Piper Alpha Relatives and Survivors Association after they rejected plans by Grampian council for a monument that would have been a "basically a plaque on it". The government gave £40,000 to the £100,000 project and the oil companies £14,000. Sue Taylor, from the Black Isle, was chosen because it was felt that she understood the realities of the oil fields. She had been drawing men on the rigs for four years.

The memorial will consist of three 7ft bronze figures, depicting different types of rig worker, around a block of local "Coreanite" granite on which will be inscribed the names of those who lost their lives. Grampian council has donated a site at Hazelhead Park, Aberdeen, which will be renamed "The North Sea Rose Garden". The unveiling will be on July 6.

Missionaries hit by Livingstone disease

By THOMSON PRENTICE, MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

ALMOST 120 years after David Livingstone died, broken by disease and despair in a remote African village, British missionaries are afflicted by the same occupational hazards that hastened his demise.

A survey of the health of more than 200 missionaries in this month's issue of the *British Journal of General Practice* shows that bouts of depression and malaria are most likely to darken their daily work. Sixty per cent of those repatriated for health reasons had psychiatric illnesses.

Livingstone was found dead, kneeling in an attitude of prayer at his bedside, on May 1, 1873, in Chitambo, in what is now Zambia, just 18 months after being tracked down by Henry Morton Stanley. The Scottish missionary-explorer was 60 years old, racked by malaria, which had killed his young wife, and exhausted by his travels across the continent.

"In many ways, life unfortunately is not much different for missionaries today," Roger Peppitt, co-author of the study, and former medical officer to the overseas division of the Methodist Church, said yesterday. "They are thrown into an often hostile environment, short of money, equipment, and

support. They serve the poorest people in the poorest parts of the world. They cannot be seen to be living in splendour while others are trapped in poverty, so their own housing is likely to be humble. Loneliness and isolation are the norm."

The survey looked at 212 missionaries who had worked in 27 countries, most of them in Africa, and who shared an aggregate of almost 500 years in the field. The findings suggest that missionaries would benefit from psychiatric screening before leaving home, and should have shorter tours abroad.

"Livingstone was often deeply depressed. A week before his death he recorded in his notebook that his work had little pleasure," John Moore, of the Livingstone Centre, in Blantyre, Lanarkshire, said yesterday. "Between 1853 and 1856 he suffered 30 attacks of malaria, and his wife died of the disease when she was 40. By the time Stanley found him, he was worn out mentally and physically, his supplies had been stolen and he had no medicines. He was almost at the end of the road." A four-day international conference on malaria at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine ends tomorrow.

CPS lawyers to fight Bar rules

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

LAWYERS in the Crown Prosecution Service and other government departments have written to the Lord Chancellor in what amounts to a challenge over Bar Council rules preventing them taking cases in the crown court. James Narsaw, QC, the Treasury Solicitor, who heads the government legal service, has written to Lord Mackay of Clashfern questioning whether the rules are in breach of the Courts and Legal Services Act 1990.

The move, a first step in an attempt for rights of audience in the crown court and above for the 3,000 lawyers in the service, could lead to a tough battle between the Bar and Sir Patrick Mayhew, QC, the Attorney-General, who is responsible for the CPS and the government legal service. All crown court work for the service and CPS is handled by barristers in private practice and in the year up to March 1990, counsel's fees cost the CPS alone nearly £49 million.

The Bar opposes granting government lawyers crown court rights and the issue is emerging as one of the toughest to come out of the government's legal reforms. Of the 3,000 government lawyers, 1,000 are barristers and the rest solicitors. Service and CPS solicitors do not have crown court rights because those rights are denied to all solicitors; barristers however are prevented by the Bar's own rules. Mr Narsaw has

asked the Lord Chancellor whether the Bar rules are compatible with the principle in the act, which insists that in granting rights of audience the sole criterion should be whether the advocates are members of a professional body that has appropriate rules of training and conduct.

The Lord Chancellor is likely to refer the issue to his new advisory committee. Although the government has paved the way for breaking the Bar's monopoly of rights of audience in the higher courts, the detail of which lawyers should be allowed into what courts has been left largely to this new committee.

Earlier, the judges rejected a request from the Crown for the hearing, scheduled to run until the end of next week, to be taken in camera. Mr Chadwick argued that reporting could prejudice a second trial arising out of the Guinness affair that was to start on April 29. Both defendants in the second trial, the merchant bankers Lord Spens and Roger Seelig, appeared to say that they had no objection to the appeal being reported. The hearing continues today.

Solicitors seek halt to cell interviews

CHIEF constables are to be urged to ensure that solicitors, particularly women, do not have to interview clients in police cells (Frances Gibb writes). The move follows concern about solicitors' safety, particularly when they are dealing with potentially violent suspects.

According to Tony Holland, president of the Law Society, women solicitors often have to interview clients in cells because of a lack of interview rooms. In a letter to the London Criminal Courts Solicitors' Association, he says

that panic buttons frequently fail to work and that solicitors are being put at risk. The association will discuss the problem today with the committee of the Legal Aid Board with national responsibility for the duty solicitor scheme, which serves suspects held at police stations. In the *Law Society Gazette* this week, an article from Erit, Kent, said that she found the experience of being locked "in a small, dark and dank cell extremely intimidating" and called for action before someone is hurt.

Saunders suffers serious illness, court told

By PAUL WILKINSON

ERNEST Saunders, the jailed former chairman of the Guinness group, is suffering a serious neurological disorder, the Court of Appeal in London was told yesterday.

Saunders, aged 55, is in Ford open prison serving a five-year sentence imposed last August for his part in an illegal share support operation that allowed Guinness to win a £2.7 billion takeover battle in 1987 for the Distillers group. Few details of his illness were disclosed at the opening day of his appeal against conviction and sentence, but the court was told that Saunders faced a "very serious health issue" that would have a "very substantial effect" on his case.

His counsel, Antony Shaw, said that several doctors would give evidence that would have a relevance not only to his sentence but also to his conviction. John Chadwick, QC, for the Crown, said that Saunders had been examined for the prosecution by a neurologist whose initial report was at variance in some aspects with the findings of the defence doctors.

Saunders, wearing the same grey suit he had worn throughout his trial last year, sat apparently unmoved as his condition was discussed. As the hearing continued he slumped deeper in his seat, his head resting on his hand and his eyes often closed.

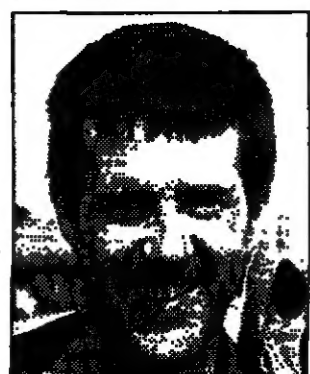
Gerald Ronson, aged 56, chairman of Heron International, who was jailed for a year and fined £5 million, and the stockbroker Anthony Parnes, aged 46, who was jailed for 2½ years, are also appealing against their conviction and sentence. They were found guilty after a seven-month trial at Southwark crown court of charges of theft, false accounting and conspiracy in breach of the Companies Act.

Opening Ronson's appeal, his counsel, Michael Sherrard, QC, said that the main part of his case was the trial judge, Mr Justice Henry, had, at the end of an otherwise impeccable summing-up, misdirected the jury as to the defendants' honesty in relation to the charges of conspiracy under section 151 of the Companies Act. The judge had suggested that dishonesty had been proved.

Ronson had been paid a £5 million success fee for buying Guinness shares to boost their value and his case had always been that he had acted honestly, based on advice from Parnes and some of the most respected figures in the City. Mr Sherrard said: "The fatal infection caused by the misdirection on a count of dishonesty cut across the whole indictment." The prosecution had to prove its case "from John O'Grady's to Land's End, but the way the learned judge put it allowed the prosecution to begin somewhere south of Birmingham".

An additional part of his appeal was the way in which the judge had summed up evidence from the prosecution's main witness, the former finance director of Guinness, Olivier Roux. "This diminished his evidence in the jury's eyes," Mr Sherrard said. "This meant the prosecution's journey to Land's End began, not south of Birmingham but south of Exeter."

Earlier, the judges rejected a request from the Crown for the hearing, scheduled to run until the end of next week, to be taken in camera. Mr Chadwick argued that reporting could prejudice a second trial arising out of the Guinness affair that was to start on April 29. Both defendants in the second trial, the merchant bankers Lord Spens and Roger Seelig, appeared to say that they had no objection to the appeal being reported. The hearing continues today.



Law, repentant joy rider: "Alarms can be beaten"

each year — almost entirely young men — Dean is also building his own "banger" to be raced on a private track run by probation officers. The hope is that he will drive out of his system the urge to take cars.

The course, Dean admits, has given him "a deep sense of guilt", and 60 per cent of Bordeley's clients do not reoffend. Dean does not want to go back to his old ways, but says that cars are too easy to get into. "Alarms can be beaten now," he says. "I fitted engine cut-outs to my old car. After all, it takes a thief to know how to keep a thief out."



OTHER MANUFACTURERS WOULD LOVE TO GET THEIR HANDS ON IT.

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VAUXHALL

Schools are
ordered
to publish
maternity rates

Clarke
prote
colleg

New face behind
Napoleon's clock

Schools are ordered to publish truancy rate

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

SCHOOLS will have to publish their truancy rates as part of a government campaign to reduce the number of children who deliberately stay away from school and frequently become involved in petty crime.

John Patten, the Home Office minister, said that there was a close link between offending and truancy. A recent Cambridge survey showed that 48 per cent of offenders had been truants.

"One way we can stop children of five, six, seven and eight growing into offenders and stopping them becoming criminals at 10, 11, 12 and 13 is by hitting truancy. The aim is not to punish children but to get them help so that we can prevent them falling into a career of offending," Mr Patten said.

Announcing the government campaign yesterday,

Michael Fallon, the schools minister, said that all schools in England will have to register pupils for both morning and afternoon sessions from this August and report their truancy rates for each school year from August 1992. The maximum fine for parents who fail to ensure that their children attend school regularly will rise from £400 to £1,000 under the Criminal Justice Bill now before Parliament. The courts would also have the power under the Children's Act to bind over parents when children are truant, or issue orders enforcing school attendance or stopping children going out after a certain time at night.

Mr Fallon said: "Truancy is directly linked to poor educational attainment and to delinquency. If young people do not attend school they lose their greatest opportunity to fulfil their potential. Schools have not always tackled truancy with sufficient seriousness and we want to ensure that they get more serious."

The publication of truancy rates, which will cost about £300,000 a year, will help parents decide which school to choose for their children and allow comparisons to be made between neighbouring local authorities, he said.

A 1984-8 survey of 40,000 pupils aged 15 showed that 6 per cent had stayed away from school for days or weeks at a time. The school inspectors reported that in 1988 the average attendance in primary schools was 91.9 per cent, compared with 89.5 per cent in secondary schools.

Mr Fallon said that truancy was a problem in a significant number of schools, particularly in the last year of compulsory education.

Clarke to protect colleges

KENNETH Clarke, the education secretary, promised yesterday to prevent more colleges from suffering two years of planning blight before they gain independence (John O'Leary writes).

A white paper next month will set out details of arrangements for funding the colleges, which are to be removed from local authority control in 1993. Measures to prevent local authorities removing buildings from college use have already been taken.

Mr Clarke conceded that the changes ran the risk of placing a blight on new developments. Some authorities were reluctant to make commitments for long-term projects for institutions they were about to lose. Mr Clarke said he would seek to claw back any money earmarked for further education but used for other projects.

In his address to a conference that marked the establishment of a Further Education Marketing Unit, Mr Clarke said that from 1993 most funding would be allocated according to student numbers. The arrangements would make it necessary for colleges to sell themselves.

Orkney case goes to appeal

AN APPEAL has been lodged against the Sheriff's judgment in the Orkney case of alleged child abuse, it was disclosed yesterday.

The appeal was lodged on Friday by lawyers for Gordon Sloan, acting reporter to Orkney children's panel, the sheriff clerk's deputy at Kirkwall sheriff court, Orkney, confirmed.

Sheriff David Kelbie threw out the case 11 days ago at a proof hearing saying that it was "fundamentally flawed". He recommended that the nine children from four families be reunited with their parents as soon as possible. The children, aged eight to 15, had been in foster care with no contact with family, friends or relatives for five weeks.

The appeal was made by stated case, which means Mr Sloan and his legal advisers can examine the Sheriff's judgment in detail before deciding whether to take their appeal to Scotland's supreme court, the Court of Session in Edinburgh.

In a statement issued on behalf of Mr Sloan yesterday Strathclyde regional council said: "It is considered that the appropriate forum for discussion of the appeal is the Court of Session and not the media."

The Royal Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children welcomed the appeal "because it is essential that the full extent of the evidence in this case is heard".



Kelbie said case was fundamentally flawed

New face behind Napoleon's clock

By SARAH JANE CHECKLAND, ART MARKET CORRESPONDENT

NAPOLEON'S carriage clock, probably invented by the obsessively punctual general for his Egyptian campaign of 1798, broke the record for the type when it fetched Sfr792,000 (£300,000) at Habsburg auction house in Geneva on Sunday. "I am forbidden to say anything about the buyer, even whether he is alive or dead," said Simon Bull, the clock expert.

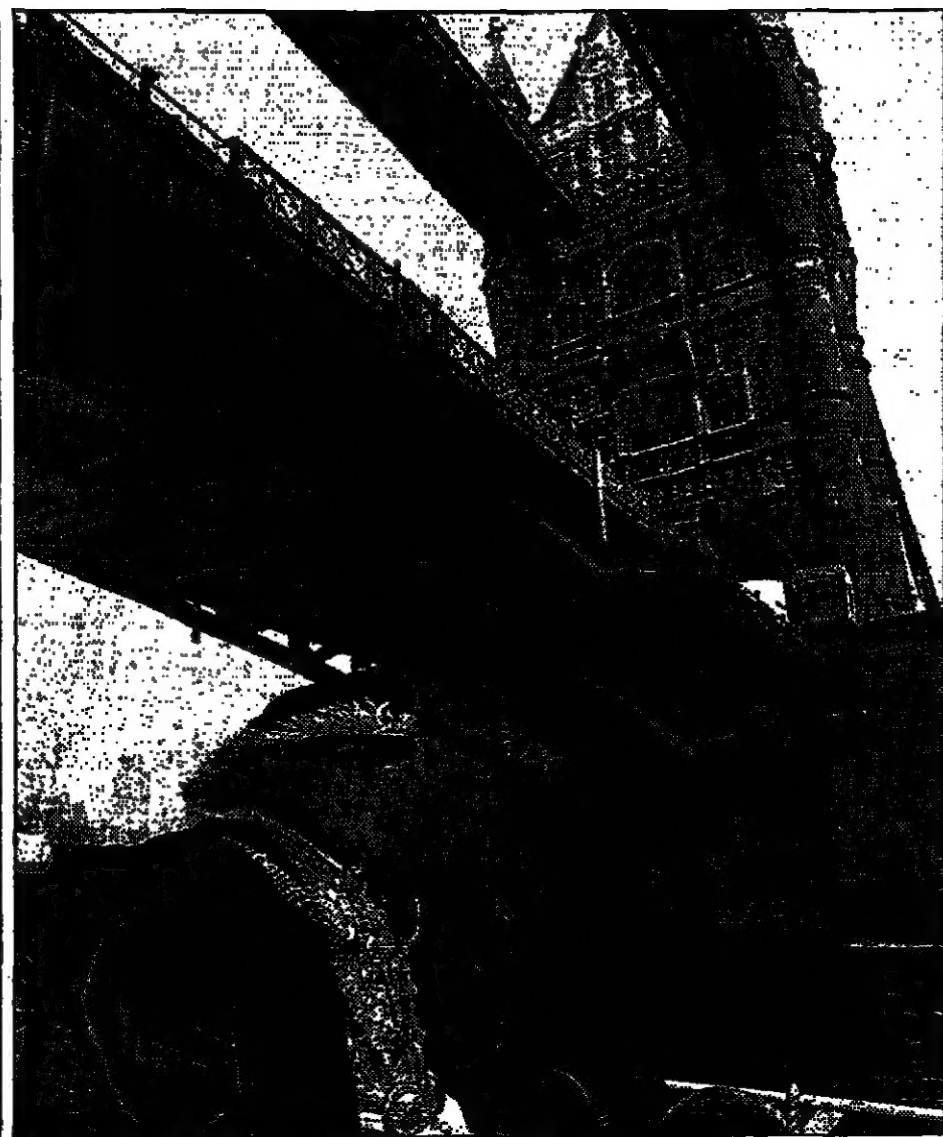
Designed in what is the style for the modern carriage clock, the clock was a highlight in the biggest auction of timepieces by Abraham Louis Bruegel (1747-1823), the Swiss-born, Paris-based inventor extraordinaire whose clients included dramatic personae from both sides of the French Revolution and Napoleonic wars.

The 204-lot sale, which had a 25 per cent success in lots sold, took place simultaneously in two Geneva hotels with the auctioneer, Archduke Goza von Habsburg and Osvaldo Patuzzi,

appearing on screens. Prices included a record Sfr1.54 million (£616,000) for a new clock-cum-watch, based on a model of 1793 and made for the auction by the Brengnet company. Mr Bull considered this price "a bargain". The previous record had been Sfr1.1 million for a platinum Patek Philippe calendar wristwatch.

However, a quarter-repeating clock made for the 7th Earl of Elgin sold on its lower estimate at Sfr50,000. A whistle used by Herbert Pitman, third officer on the Titanic and taken from the sinking ship by him, sold for £3,410, triple its estimate, at Omslow's in London yesterday.

The star lot among souvenirs amassed by the officer and sold by a descendant, the nickel-plated "brass thunderer" whistle was acquired, against fierce American competition, by an Englishman buying on behalf of a friend.



Head man returns: Madame Tussaud's Henry bound for his birthplace yesterday for the May 1 opening of "Henry VIII at Greenwich" to mark his 500th anniversary

Catholic women complain of church gender block

By RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

WOMEN in the Roman Catholic Church experience widespread frustration and discrimination and their gifts are seriously under-used, according to a report published today.

The report, the first of its kind in the Catholic church in England and Wales, found that discrimination was worse in the church than in society. Invariably, men laid down the rules and celibate men made decisions affecting women, the report says, adding: "At every level, women said they were just not being allowed to use their talents."

Many women have gifts and skills that could be developed into full ministries but are blocked by gender restrictions, the report claims, while many parish priests are unable to relate to women effectively. In one parish, an illegitimate child brought to the priest by the mother was refused baptism. Another woman claimed that her priest publicly called her a sinner after she had a sterilisation operation at the age of 27, after the birth of five children.

One woman said: "The laws the church makes are nearly all to do with sexuality and they're made by men who

haven't got a clue. It's always a man up there ruling."

A number of respondents noted the lack of women saints, apart from nuns and virgins, leaving most women with no role model. They called for "alternatives to the Virgin Mary versus prostitute images offered". Many said discrimination was worse in the church than in society.

The report, *Do Not Be Afraid*, by the National Council of Catholic Women, a consultative body to the Catholic Bishops' Conference of England and Wales, was compiled from responses to a discussion paper based on sections of the Pope's apostolic exhortation *Christifideles Laici*.

There were responses from about 4,000 women, including school governors, doctors, bankers, secretaries, researchers, civil servants, nurses, theologians and marriage-guidance counsellors. The paper was the first step in a process of consultation begun after the bishops called for a regular contribution to help them understand the concerns of women in the church.

Most of the women who responded agreed that the church was male-dominated. According to the report, women wanted recognition as

people and as full members of the church, but many feared being called "strident". The report found that the pejorative meaning attached to the word "feminist" deterred many from openly expressing their views.

Women were seen as the main organisers of community life in the parish and did as much as they were allowed to do. Many also noted that women made up the majority of most congregations. Yet, even when on parish councils or school governing bodies, they were rarely elected to the chair. Some said women should not seek recognition of their work. Large numbers blamed the attitude of the clergy, the hierarchical structure and the rules and traditions of the church as stumbling blocks.

The report was received last week by the bishops' conference, which noted the "sense of frustration felt by many contributors". The conference agreed that six bishops should be nominated to meet members of the Catholic women's board.

Do Not Be Afraid (Redemptorist Publications, Alphonsus House, Wolf Lane, Chawton, Alton, Hants, GU34 3HQ; £2.50)

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Major rejects cash plea for crippled former servicemen

By PETER VICTOR

THE prime minister has rejected renewed appeals for compensation for ex-servicemen injured through negligence but unable to sue for damages because of a law that was repealed in 1988.

Responding to a letter from Jack Ashley, the Labour MP who has long campaigned on the issue, John Major said Margaret Thatcher had outlined the reasons why ex-gratia payments to such servicemen could not be allowed and that he could see "no reason to take a different view".

The Times has reported the plight of former servicemen injured through negligence before December 1986. Under section 10 of the Crown Proceedings Act 1947, former service personnel were prevented from suing for damages for injuries sustained on duty. After a campaign by injured ex-servicemen and MPs, the Armed Forces Act 1987 removed that ban. It did not, however, provide compensation for the servicemen who led the campaign.

Mr Ashley, MP for Stoke-

on-Trent South, wrote to the prime minister last month suggesting that the forthcoming Gulf service of thanks-giving and remembrance might trigger action to "correct a serious injustice to a group of disillusioned British disabled ex-servicemen". He had hoped the government's U-turn on compensation for haemophiliacs given HIV by donated blood products was an indication of the prime minister's independent stance.

Mr Major's written response made public yesterday said, however, that he had sympathy for the men, but that provision was made for those who had to be invalided, and pension and disability benefits took account of the degree of disability.

The prime minister's decision was attacked by ex-servicemen and campaigners on their behalf. Mr Ashley said: "This is a harsh injustice to loyal ex-servicemen who are terribly injured through no fault of their own. The prime minister should think again."

Winston Churchill, Conser-

vative MP for Daventry, said he would be stepping up pressure for ex-gratia payments to British nuclear test veterans, for which the government has also denied liability under section 10 of the 1947 act.

"The House of Commons defence select committee, of which I am a member, is asking the defence ministry for further particulars," Mr Churchill said. "Depending on those we will decide whether to press for a full committee of enquiry."

The Royal British Legion said it was committed to persuading the government to make retrospective the removal of section 10 of the Crown Proceedings Act. The Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association said it hoped the government would reconsider.

Carol Mills, secretary of the section 10 Abolition Group, said the decision meant a continuing nightmare for many ex-servicemen. "There's no other employer that could have got away with this."

Countdown to the May 2 elections: Wirral, heart of Labour's inner turmoil

BARRY GREENWOOD



Till death us do part: Birkenhead town hall serves as backdrop for happy couples, but is also the scene of a political marriage of convenience

The loner who cooled a hotbed of revolution

By RONALD FAUX

JIM EDWARDS, mayor of Wirral and a Labour party supporter "of the old school that enjoys open debates", does not mince words when he describes the state of socialism on Merseyside.

"What has happened here and the way the leadership in Wirral has behaved is disgusting," he says. "Because I expressed disgust at the things we were being asked to support and spoke out about it, I was expelled. I think that people, Labour supporters, are now getting massively fed up with the slogans and the shouting. At the end of the day the law is the law and the Labour line in all this revolutionary posing is suffering for the public."

Expelled from the local Labour group and obliged to stand as an independent Labour councillor, Mr Edwards was made mayor through the tactical support of Conservatives and Liberal Democrats against the wishes of hard-left Labour councillors. His casting vote in an otherwise hung council has irritated the Labour leadership ever since.

Wirral, on the west bank of the Mersey, is a microcosm of the Labour party's anguish. The watchful attitude of Labour headquarters towards the local party has been marked by the NEC's suspension of Geoff Barker, deputy leader of Wirral council, and his rejection as prospective Labour candidate for Tranmere. Five alleged Militant supporters in Birkenhead have already been expelled from the party and five more names are being considered.

Mr Edwards believes that

Wirral council's hard-left crusade has annoyed more than the NEC and will rebound against the party. He is aged 61, works in Birkenhead as a motor-trade salesman and joined the Labour party in 1943. "I left it in 1951 because I disagreed with party policy at the time. It was 21 years before I came back. That's the right way of doing it: you don't refuse to go and then try to subvert the party from within," he said.

Perhaps it was strong local resentment at the slide into ever deeper depression that led to more extreme political attitudes. Even so, Mr Edwards, with his mayoral oar, has been able to frustrate some of the more extreme stratagems to emerge, including a scheme to spend £2,000 from the social services budget on free condoms for prostitutes and a move to appoint equal-opportunity coordinators in the education department at a time when the jobs of 307 teachers were under threat.

The council leader, Yvonne Nolan, has steadfastly refused to pay her poll tax and has campaigned against any cuts in council jobs and services, with the result that Wirral has been capped for setting a community charge, before the government intervened, of £476. "I believe it has backfired on them. The poll tax is bad but it is the law and a pensioner who saves up and pays is not going to be too impressed when the council leader refuses," said Mr Edwards. The local elections, he foresees, could bring dramatic changes.

Leading article, page 15



Nissan Primera. Now officially the best in the business.

Since its recent introduction the Primera has been widely acclaimed by the motoring press as a leader in its class.

It's rather more rewarding than surprising then that the Primera 1.6LS should win the coveted 'Best Company Car' prize in the 1991 What Car? Cars of the Year Awards.

To take the honours, the Primera had to outperform some worthy competition. This it did comfortably thanks to its 95bhp twin cam 16 valve engine which together with speed sensitive, power assisted steering and unique multi-link front suspension make the Primera a delight to drive.

But driver appeal is just one area where Primera had to impress the judges.

They also took account of the Fleet Manager's requirements for unfailing reliability, low running costs and a car that holds its value - equally important

considerations for the private motorist. Here again the Primera triumphed thanks to the outstanding levels of build quality achieved at Sunderland where the British-built Primera is produced in one of the world's most technologically sophisticated car factories.

Add to this exceptional levels of comfort and refinement and a generous specification and it's easy to see why the 1.6LS Primera emerged a clear winner.

There are many other equally successful models in the Primera range including the high performance (150bhp) 2 litre ZX and the stylish and remarkably spacious estate cars.

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Grenade damages

A schoolboy whose hopes of following his father into the army were dashed when a discarded grenade exploded in his hand won £32,500 damages plus costs from the Ministry of Defence in the High Court yesterday.

Andrew Saunders, aged 12, pulled the pin out of the grenade when a friend took it to school after finding it at a military dump in March 1989 near Andrew's home at Temple Hardwyke, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire. Andrew lost his left thumb, and has a scar on his arm. The ministry denied liability.

Birthright

A pregnant woman received a two-year suspended sentence at Lincoln yesterday for stealing £13,886 from a pub. The judge said it would be regrettable for Samantha Woolman, aged 24, to give birth in jail.

Footballer fined

Rodney Wallace, a Southampton and England under-21 footballer, was fined £400 yesterday for his part in a Southampton nightclub brawl. Wallace admitted using threatening behaviour.

£8m grant

An £8 million government grant was announced yesterday for a scheme to transform a derelict 90-acre site at Elland near Halifax, West Yorkshire, into a business park with up to 3,000 jobs.

Jogger attack

A jogger wearing a grey top dragged a woman aged 20 into a park and raped her at Southbourne Grove, Bournemouth, Dorset, police said.

Pitman may sue

Jenny Pitman, the racehorse trainer, of Lambourn, near Newbury, is considering suing Newbury council for damages after it dropped a charge accusing her of threatening an employee and forcing her out of a staff cottage.

Train death

A woman was killed yesterday when she was hit by the 6.11am express train from Stockport to Glasgow as it passed under a bridge at Shap, Cumbria, BR said.

Fans mourned

Mourners marked the second anniversary of the Hillsborough disaster in which 95 Liverpool fans died by laying roses at the ground.

Murder attempt

Raymond Hall, of Boston, Lincolnshire, who faced blackmail charges, was jailed for seven years yesterday after being convicted of attempting to murder his solicitor.

Arthur Dal
arithmetic
comes unde
Patten's fir

Parents put we
Lords' life sent

'Arthur Daley arithmetic' comes under Patten's fire

By NICHOLAS WOOD AND ROBIN OAKLEY

LABOUR has resorted to "Arthur Daley arithmetic" to justify its claims that its fair rates scheme would save the average household £140 a year, Chris Patten said yesterday as the Conservatives sought to regain the initiative in the campaign for next month's district council elections.

Labour, meanwhile, said that it had grabbed an early lead in the contest because the Tories had deserted so many inner-city areas and were not bothering even to put up candidates on May 2.

The Liberal Democrats counter-attacked by accusing the two main parties of using the local government elections as a trial run for the general election. It challenged them to produce proposals matching its own ideas for extending local democracy.

As Conservative Central Office began bombarding its candidates with briefing papers intended to demolish its opponents' rival prescriptions for financing local government, Mr Patten accused Labour of seeking to deceive voters. There was nothing remotely fair about its version of a property tax, he said. It would go back initially to a property register that was already 18 years out of date.

Its plan to end charge-capping would mean giving high-spending Labour authorities the freedom to tax and spend at will.

Mr Patten reserved his strongest language for Labour's attempt to trump the government's Budget promise to slash £140 off every community charge bill. The Opposition's figures contained a "£1 billion blunder" over transitional relief and elsewhere were riddled with errors. "To add insult to injury, last week Labour produced a set of figures for 'fair rates' that were entirely bogus. They combined Arthur Daley arithmetic with a back-of-the-envelope policy."

John Cunningham, Labour's campaigns chief, risked Mr Patten's scorn further yesterday by handing out a new page of sums. Claiming a "cracking start" for Labour, he said that its candidates had been elected unopposed in 186 seats in England, compared with only 129 Conservatives and 16 Liberal Democrats. "This is a reversal of the 1987 figures, showing increased Labour strength in the shire districts and a Tory collapse in the metropolitan districts."

Mr Cunningham said that Labour was fielding as many candidates as the Tories even though it was defending 2,000 fewer seats. The Conservatives were "running scared" in Doncaster, Barnsley, Rotherham and South Tyneside. Mr Patten fired his broadside as he issued his candidates with rebuttals of Labour and Liberal Democrat proposals. The centre party's plans for a local income tax would create confusion in the short term and threaten the principles of an local income tax system were right, the logistics of such a system would preclude it.

David Bellotti, the Eastbourne by-election victor and party spokesman on local government, introduced a policy document calling for proportional representation, with councillors elected in multi-member wards based on local communities.

"Rates of local income tax would differ widely between different areas. Even if the principles of an local income tax system were right, the logistics of such a system would preclude it."

David Bellotti, the Eastbourne by-election victor and party spokesman on local government, introduced a policy document calling for proportional representation, with councillors elected in multi-member wards based on local communities.

The government is providing a further 5,000 tonnes of food aid at a cost of £1.7 million for the famine in Sudan, Lynda Chalker, overseas aid minister, said in a written reply.

Parliament today
Commons (2.30): Questions: Health; prime minister; British Technology Group bill, remaining stages.
Lords (2.30): Criminal justice bill, committee.

Patten: leading the Tory onslaught



Horse sense: a security officer taking the proper precautions yesterday as a brewer's dray, pulled by a pair of shire horses, made the first delivery of real ale to the House of Commons in more than 20 years

Left plans end to mortgage relief

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

PROPOSALS to phase out mortgage interest tax relief on all new home loans are put forward today in a report from a left-wing think tank.

The report recommends that the £30,000 ceiling for relief be whittled away over 30 months at £1,000 a month. Existing borrowers would be protected and the change, it is claimed, would slow future rises in house prices.

Stephen Merrett, author of the report from the Institute for Public Policy Research, which has close links with Labour, acknowledges that eroding a tax break worth £6.5 billion a year would be hazardous politically. He calls for a non-aggression pact between the three main parties to get the measure through the Commons.

The money saved should be combined with funds released by ending other tax breaks, such as the mortgage interest relief on new houses and ploughed back into a more generous system of housing benefit for poor families and bigger subsidies to councils and housing associations, the report says. Mr Merrett concludes that such reforms could be largely self-financing on the current account side of housing policy.

He argues that, despite the £28 billion of public funds spent on housing last year, standards are falling, as witnessed by the plight of homeless people sleeping rough.

He proposes the creation of a state housing investment bank to make cheap loans to public and private landlords for new buildings, big repairs and renovations and acquisitions. The bank would raise its funds on the money markets and would be guaranteed by the Bank of England. Mr Merrett says that a change in Treasury accounting rules would allow a £1.5 billion house-building programme to be financed by public spending of £30 million.

The private rented housing sector would be revived by splitting it into two sectors. In the non-regulated market sector, landlords would charge

market rents and receive no public subsidies, and tenants would be ineligible for housing benefit. In the regulated sector, landlords would qualify for grants to improve properties and would not pay tax on rental income. In return, rents would be fixed and tenants, who could apply for housing benefit, would have security of tenure.

Stephen Merrett: *Quality and Choice in Housing: a Framework for Financial Reform* (Institute for Public Policy Research, 30-32 Southampton St, WC2E; £7.50 inc p&p).

Sniping upsets the Tories

By RICHARD FORD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

CONSERVATIVE MPs returned to Westminster yesterday worried that the internal party sniping over John Major's leadership threatens to cause serious damage to the government's chances of re-election.

The spectacle of Labour's internal warfare in the early Eighties and the electoral damage it caused the Opposition has many backbench Tory MPs as they contemplate the criticisms of Mr Major during the Easter recess.

One Conservative MP with a safe constituency in the Southeast said: "People forget that, as well as Labour's unpopular policies in the early Eighties, the party was damaged by its divisions. The electorate would not support the party because it was so divided. They would not trust

them with running the country. That is a lesson we must learn."

Several MPs criticised the damaging interventions by Sir Alan Walters, the former economic adviser to Margaret Thatcher, and the Bruges Group. "They do not have to run for election and seem oblivious of the damage such attacks do, not just to the prime minister but to the party," one MP said.

Although ministers are trying to rally the party behind the prime minister, some backbenchers believe that the sniping may continue until Mr Major has won his own mandate from the electorate. Others point to opinion polls showing Mr Major's personal

Kinnock ready to ditch the old ideologies

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

NEIL Kinnock will unveil Labour's latest policy document today with a new definition of democratic socialism that accepts the role of competition in the economy and rejects undue state interference in people's affairs.

In an introduction to the 20,000-word programme of policies for a Labour government, the Labour leader will mark the culmination of the party's four-year policy review by ditching the old ideologies of the command economy and crude free market economics.

A radical change in the way the United Kingdom runs its national finances is to be proposed in the document, entitled *Labour's Better Way for the 1990s*. Under a Labour government both the announcement of the public expenditure programme, published at present as the autumn statement, and the Budget would come together in the spring. Britain is one of the few countries that sepa-

rates its decisions on spending, taken over the summer and announced in the autumn, and those on how the money will be raised.

Under the new plan proposed by John Smith, the shadow Chancellor, the processes would be run alongside each other so that the link between them would be clear in the public mind. The exercise would take account of the national economic assessment in which a Labour government, employers, trade unions will assemble to talk about the state of the economy in discussions, which the document says, "will be a crucial means of informing the participants in the collective bargaining process". It says that high inflation cannot be tolerated and is against everyone's interests.

In the document, approved yesterday at an all-day meeting of the national executive, Mr Kinnock defines democratic socialism in the following terms: "If individuals are to flourish and society to thrive in freedom, people need the means to develop their potential; economies need the vitality of competition that is both fair and efficient; and countries need the practical advantages and the self-confidence that come from a real sense of community."

"They need government that is accountable not arrogant, enabling not meddling. That is the essence of modern democratic socialism. With its core convictions of liberty, justice and opportunity for all, and its policies of investment in people and production, it gives us the vigour and vision that Britain needs for the Nineties."

Mr Kinnock says in his foreword that the task facing a Labour government would be the modernisation of Britain and its objectives would include building a world-class economy.

Offensive adverts deplored

An attempt to ban "questionable advertisements" in newspapers was sidestepped by the government in the Lords. Earl Atlee (Ind SD) deplored "an increase in advertisements of an explicit pornographic nature". Holding up a copy of *Sunday Sport*, he said that he was unable to read the advertisements because they were so crude.

Viscount Astor, for the government, said that the Independent Committee for the Supervision of Telephones had announced last month that it intended to introduce stricter controls and would issue new guidelines within weeks.

Ballet cash
The government could not be expected to fund the London City Ballet simply because the businessmen who had supported it for 13 years had ended that support, Tim Renton, arts minister, said in the House of Commons.

Sudan aid
The government is providing a further 5,000 tonnes of food aid at a cost of £1.7 million for the famine in Sudan, Lynda Chalker, overseas aid minister, said in a written reply.

Parliament today
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Parents put weight behind Lords' life sentence revolt

By SHEILA GUNN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

TWO years ago a group of parents of murder victims went to the Lords to argue before the select committee on murder and life imprisonment for changes in the treatment of murderers.

On Thursday, their arguments will influence the vote in the Lords on whether to abolish the mandatory life sentence for murder and allow judges to set fixed-term sentences.

Kenneth Baker, the home secretary, opposes abolition for fear of headlines accusing the government of going soft on murderers. The parents do not agree. They are backed by most of the law lords, including Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, who will rebel against the government in Thursday's vote. The government case against abolition will be presented by Lord Waddington, leader of the Lords and the former home secretary; nevertheless, despite heavy whip-

ping of backbench Tory peers, a government defeat seems possible.

The parents agreed that mandatory life sentences should be replaced by a more flexible system in which judges would state in open court the recommended length of sentence they believed to be appropriate to each case.

David Howden led the delegation as chairman of the Parents of Murdered Children group. His daughter Tessa, aged 19, was killed by an intruder in her bedroom five years ago. Her killer was given a life sentence.

Yesterday, he said: "All of us agreed with the [Lords] committee report and we certainly do not want the government to go soft on murderers. But it is at the moment. With all other crimes, if the sentence is too lenient you can appeal against it. With murder there is a recom-

mendation to the home secretary. But it is secret so there is no chance of appealing against it.

"Life sentences are in most cases 10 or 12 years, which is ridiculous. I do not think there is any public confidence in the present system." Mr Howden said: "If you ask any member of the public what they think a life sentence should be, they would say for life."

Ten years ago Margaret Butler's son, aged 24, was battered to death by two men in the street. One man was charged with manslaughter and released from prison after serving 18 months and the other was charged with murder, given a life sentence and is still in prison. She wants each case to be judged on its merits, with more lenient treatment in certain circumstances, such as crimes of passion or mercy killings, and a "true" life reserved for the worst murders.

"A year of rapid expansion of our services."

Addressing yesterday's 143rd Annual General Meeting of the Woolwich Building Society, the Chairman, Alan McIntlock CA, told Members: "Despite a difficult market, we have achieved creditable levels of profit and growth, and avoided many of the traumas felt by some other institutions. We have not just demonstrated our ability to grow and expand but also used our financial strength to offer some more tangible reward to our members. I am confident we can build on this strength."

Referring to his address at the last AGM prior to the Society's change in year-end, Mr McIntlock recalled that the successes of 1989 had been "due in no small part to the emphasis we had placed on the quality of our mortgage lending, rather than the pursuit of volume alone."

I also highlighted our plans for new activities. The past year has strengthened our belief that those decisions were right."

Notable achievements over 15 months
"Conditions in the retail savings market were disappointing last year. However, we increased our assets by 20% and our lending by 43%. We have invested substantially in new areas which should pay good dividends in the future."

Extraordinary tax item

"Last year's total profit included a special credit of £44m, related to our action against income tax regulations made in 1986 which, in our view, had imposed an unfair burden of taxation on building societies."

We are delighted that the House of Lords found in our favour, although we regret that measures have now been announced to prevent other societies from obtaining fair treatment."

Mortgage rate held

"During most of 1989/90 we were able to help our members by holding our basic mortgage rate below levels charged by other lenders. That help was applied to all borrowers and not just new ones, an important element of mutuality."

This reduced our profit before tax by £24m, though we maintained our gross capital ratio at 5.3% and increased our reserves to £907m."

WOOLWICH HOMES

WOOLWICH ASSURED HOMES

WOOLWICH

WOOLWICH

WOOLWICH Life

WOOLWICH

WOOLWICH GUERNSEY

WOOLWICH

WOOLWICH

WOOLWICH

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WOOLWICH

WOOLWICH

A growing group of related businesses

"At the end of 1990 our group of subsidiaries had grown from three to nine."

Woolwich Homes continued its successful housing development activities.

Woolwich Assured Homes has broken new ground with its provision of high quality rented accommodation.

Woolwich (Europe) was established to co-ordinate our development within the European Community, and our first venture - Woolwich SpA opened in Milan last October.

Woolwich (Guernsey) - which offers wider investment services to UK residents and expatriates - has made steady progress."

Woolwich Life Assurance, a joint venture with Sun Alliance, can claim to be one of the fastest growing life offices in the country.

Woolwich Financial Advisory Services continues to expand its role, with Woolwich Unit Trust Company now offering our members simple and straightforward access to the equity markets."

Estate agency developments

"We expanded our existing network of estate agencies to some 120, through a roughly equal mix of new starts and acquisitions."

Our most significant recent step was the purchase of two regions of Prudential Property Services thus more than doubling the size of the Woolwich Property Services network to some 320 branches."

The year ahead

"We hope for a firmer and more active housing market in 1991, without the rapid surges of the late 1980s."

On the savings front, we see no reason why the year should not continue the satisfactory pattern of its early months.

In this improving climate, we hope there will be a gradual reduction in borrowers' problems. We believe prospects for the Woolwich are good. 1991 will be a year of consolidation and expansion, with growth in our existing businesses, rather than from entirely new ventures."

WOOLWICH
— BUILDING SOCIETY —

Copies of the recently published Report & Accounts, or details of the full range of Woolwich services, can be obtained by writing to The Secretary, Woolwich Building Society, Corporate Headquarters, Watling Street, Berdsey Heath, Kent DA6 7RR, or by telephoning 0800 521 567 at any time.

IRAQ

Rebel Kurds regroup for attack on key cities

FROM MICHAEL THEODOULOU IN NICOSIA

IRAQI Kurdish guerrillas, no longer hampered by their families now in refugee camps on the Iranian and Turkish borders, say they are returning to fight President Saddam Hussein's forces and are confident that they can win back key northern cities in fighting that would plunge Iraq into a prolonged civil war.

In southern Iraq, the Shia rebellion has flared again, according to the media in Iran, which last week admitted that Iraqi exiles had crossed back into Iraq to fight government forces. Government forces briefly seized the Kurdish-held town of Arbat near the Iranian border on Sunday, but were driven out within hours, losing 70 troops, a Kurdish spokesman said.

Twenty-nine more Iraqi troops were captured, including Colonel Hussein Ali Jurjes, who led the force. Kurdish spokesmen said for the past two weeks the peshmergas were weakened as an offensive force as many units were needed to accompany fleeing Kurdish civilians into the mountains. They reported many clashes with government forces trying to attack the refugees in what they insisted was Baghdad's policy to rid Kurdistan of Kurds. Jalal Talabani, a veteran Kurdish leader, said peshmergas still controlled eight towns in northern Iraq and, as more returned from the Iranian border, they would soon be in a position to retake Sulaymaniyah. He said they were setting up army camps in the hills around the city. Mr Talabani, speaking from a command hideout near the city, said the peshmergas had plenty of weapons which they seized from army forces last month.

The Kurds pride themselves on their guerrilla warfare which, they say, even out the advantage the government forces have in heavy weapons.

Washington's warning to Baghdad last week that government forces must not venture north of the 36th parallel means that Kurdish guerrillas are no longer vulnerable to attack by helicopters against which they were virtually defenceless. Sulaymaniyah, however, is south of this line.

Kurdish spokesmen insist that Saddam's forces are continuing to attack refugees in defiance of Washington's warning, but it has not been confirmed that helicopters have been involved.

The Iraqi government, anxious to improve its image, told Eric Suy, the United Nations envoy in Baghdad, that it would co-operate with UN efforts to alleviate the plight of the Kurds. After Saddam's renewed amnesty on Sunday, the Iraqi media painted an unlikely picture of thousands of delighted Kurds "pouring" back into northern towns. The Iraqi news agency said: "The returning families greeted the singular and wise leadership of President Saddam Hussein in his heroic and decisive confrontation of the evil plot to strike at the unity of the Iraqi people and encroach on their great achievements."

Western journalists in northern Iraq have confirmed that the rebellion there is not over, but the situation in the south has been more difficult to judge. The Iranian media, which support the rebellion, are quoting refugees daily who say rebels are ambushing government forces in Basra, Tanama and other southern cities. Observers say Iran may have helped to breathe new life into the Shia revolt by sending weapons across the border. Iran has denied Baghdad's accusations that Iranian forces have crossed over to foment trouble.

Leading article, page 15
Letters, page 15



Battle for survival: Kurdish refugees fight for leaves on a relief truck near at Cukurca. America is trying to provide one meal a day for 700,000

IRAN

Soldiers lord it over refugee 'dogs'

FROM EDWARD GORMAN IN SALMAS

THE grins on their faces said it all: the soldiers were enjoying the sense of power they had over those clamouring for a piece of bread below them. One young soldier, like the nine or so others stop the lorry, seemed to offer the two loaves in his hand, but snatched them away at the last moment.

The soldiers were using wooden staves to fight off the strongest of the men trying to climb the sides of the lorry. It was, as one Kurd observed, a matter of the fittest surviving.

After a few minutes the novelty of being top dog seemed to wear off and the soldiers began throwing loaves wildly into the crowd, the way peasant farmers around here throw grain into the air to dry it in the sun. "There's only

bread and a piece of cheese and they throw it to us like you feed dogs," muttered Majid, aged 33, a rough-looking driver from the Iraqi Kurdistan town of Kirkuk. "The Iranians do not regard us as human," he added, watching his countrymen scrambling around the lorry. "Saddam threw bombs on us, and now the Iranians throw bread."

The Kurds in this newest of refugee camps, set on a desolate plain about 90 miles from the border, are finding it hard to face up to the consequences of their decision to flee. While most still maintain they will not return to their homes until President Saddam Hussein is dead or removed, some are wondering whether they have done the right thing. Hanna

Kurdish, an English teacher in a pink cardigan and a blue flower-patterned dress, has already decided she has had enough. Although she does not trust Saddam, she regards the conditions in Iran as intolerable, and she wants to see her mother and brother, both left behind in Iraq.

A Bangladeshi doctor working at the camp has noticed similar views among arriving refugees in the past few days. "After coming, they tell us they have made a mistake because they have left everything in Iraq and because they are without shelter and without food," Dr Rafiq Islam said.

In fact the Iranians have won praise from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, officials here for

the speed with which they have set up tent camps like these along the border. As the scale of the exodus became apparent, Salmas was literally created out of nowhere last week by bulldozers digging a trench in the dust which now marks its perimeter.

Iranian Red Crescent officials estimate that about 30,000 Kurds are already inside the camp. Yesterday lorries, cars and tractor-trailers were bringing yet more people from the border, but there is a long way to go before refugees in camps such as these will enjoy anything like comfort.

Only about half the families in Salmas have tents, the rest are still sleeping in the open. There are no sanitation facilities, only very limited supplies of water and a meagre

daily diet which consists of bread and a little cheese — if you are lucky enough to get it from the lorry.

Perhaps more significantly, the Kurds are beginning to resent the strictures imposed on them by their hosts, who forbid them to leave the camp once they have entered it. Some suspect they have been brought here to keep them away from the border area, where the high-profile presence of the Iranian army in the countryside suggests that there are fears in Tehran that an insurrection could be brewing in the Kurdish areas of Iran.

The refugees continue to plead for more help from the West and seem not to believe that plane-loads of blankets, tents, food and cooking stoves are finally on their way.

TURKEY

Ankara rescues 2,000 from camp

FROM ANDREW FINKEL IN SILOPI

TURKISH officials yesterday began to move thousands of Iraqi refugees from a freezing and food mountain camp to a tent city in the plains which will give them access to running water, medical treatment and relief aid.

Over the next few days Turkey hopes to bring down about 20,000 of the 150,000 people who have been living in appalling conditions at Isikveren camp under constant threat from hunger, cold and disease.

Yesterday, about 2,000 Kurds previously stranded on the mountain border had their first proper food and secure accommodation at Silopi in what is normally a way-station for Turks making the pilgrimage to Mecca. In clear view is the mountaintop above Isikveren, the largest of the refugee centres, where the news was broadcast over loudspeakers yesterday morning that some of the refugees were to be moved. The response was either apathy or incomprehension. But there was chaos when a lorry arrived with food. Refugees mobbed the vehicle, pushing one another out of the way.

At one o'clock yesterday the first refugees to accept the offer of relative freedom walked down the hillside. They were all members of the Sindi clan, the largest of the Kurdish tribes at Isikveren. To avoid splitting up families, Kurdish clan leaders were given the responsibility of who should leave Isikveren first. They descended to the tented road, where they were registered and asked to enter a fleet of coaches to take them



Ozal reassured that the refugees will go home

on the three-hour journey to the pilgrimage centre outside Silopi.

Turkey's decision to provide more secure sanctuary for some 20,000 people is an attempt to prove goodwill towards the refugees, although Ankara is concerned that the southeast of the country should not become one huge refugee centre. President Bush has, however, assured President Ozal, who personally ordered that the refugees be moved, that the Kurds will return to Iraq once President Saddam Hussein is ousted, the *Hurriyet* newspaper said.

The Silopi camp, nearly 40 miles inside Turkey, has lavatories and running water. Turkish officials said two mobile hospitals, each with a capacity of 200 beds, would be set up there. The Turkish Red Crescent is preparing a second camp to house 15,000 refugees at Semdinli.

The lucky ones yesterday were hopeful that all their friends and relatives would eventually be able to join them. But conditions for those left behind at Isikveren improved dramatically after 60 American soldiers arrived there on Sunday night, the first batch of America's "Operation Provide Comfort".

Some 3,500 US troops have arrived in Turkey to help with the relief effort.

Israelis send aid flight

Jerusalem — Israeli airmen yesterday began loading emergency medical equipment, clothing and blankets on an air force transport plane for the Kurdish refugees pouring into Turkey. The \$24 million relief effort is being underwritten by the health, defence and foreign ministries (Our Correspondent writes).

The aircraft was to leave early today for southeastern Turkey. The supplies will be distributed to the Kurds by the Turkish Red Crescent society. Private aid collections also are under way and more shipments are expected. The airlift is the latest in a long but sporadic relationship between Israel and the Kurds.

New ministers

Kuwait City — The new Kuwait cabinet to be named within a few days could include new defence, finance and oil ministers and may exclude four members of the royal family, the information ministry revealed. (AP)

Refinery reopens

Nicosia — Iraq has reopened its first oil refinery since allied aircraft destroyed or damaged them all in the Gulf war. The Iraqi News Agency said the Baiji refinery near Kirkuk will supply more than two million gallons of petrol and other products daily. Before the war it processed 15 million gallons of petroleum a day. (AP)

Planes dispute

Nicosia — Iran's foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, said only 22 Iraqi warplanes remained on its territory, the Iranian official news agency monitored here said. This argues with Iraqi claims that more than six times that many were being held. During the Gulf war more than 100 Iraqi planes went to Iran. (AP)

Netware Access for Sun.

Novell have just announced Netware access to UNIX users. Called Netware NFS, it allows Sun workstations to connect to a Novell server. Users retain all the benefits of NFS. But they also gain the additional features of Novell such as file tolerance support and enhanced security. Mark Pennycook, our Network Project Manager, can give you chapter and verse. Call him at our Mortlake office.

MORSE 17 Sheen Lane, Mortlake SW14. 081-876 0404
78 High Holborn, London WC1. 071-831 0644



Peace corps: army officers, led by Colonel Grant Pezarkia, who will be leaving RAF Brize Norton for Jubayl in Saudi Arabia next week as part of the United Nations observer force along the Kuwait-Iraq border

SOUTHERN IRAQ

US pull-out leaves violent vacuum

FROM JAMIE DETTMER IN SAFFWAN

NURSES winced as the Iraqi doctor's words echoed through the dirty examination room. "All the people love this president. They want something from this government so they say down, down, Saddam Hussein, but in their hearts they love him. It will be peaceful here."

On the bloody couch, a patient moaned as a splint was fitted to his fractured right arm. His face and chest were covered in deep cuts. Outside two more men waited to be seen; they too had been hurt in the violence that is breaking out in Saffwan.

The doctor, who arrived from Basra on Sunday to replace American army medical personnel at the town's clinic, had to admit that Saffwan is not a peaceful place now. Iraqis here are at each other's throats.

The military police are concerned that the town, which is only a few hundred yards from the refugee camps that straddle the Kuwait-Iraq border,

will collapse into anarchy before Iraqi civilian police arrive to keep order. They are also worried about the Iraqi police.

Refugee demonstrations continued yesterday against the pull-out. More than 1,000 men, women and children set in the road by the Red Crescent camp and chanted anti-Saddam slogans in English. With an eye to photo opportunities, the organisers

rebels placed children in the first few rows. According to an Iraqi doctor who fought with the rebels, ten men believed to be spies have been killed in secret in recent days by refugees. Possibly partly in preparation for trouble in the camps, the Kuwaiti government continues to move forces into the border area.

The tension in the camps was on open display as American troops distributed three days of food to refugees, many of whom feared that it would

be the last time the Americans handed out rations. The queues were long and angry. Frequently, American officers and soldiers had to intervene to stop fights breaking out.

On the horizon could be seen clouds of dust thrown up by convoys heading south, joined by lorry-loads of sheep being transported to Kuwait City for the Eid festival.

"Who's the sacrifice? The sheep or us?" said an Iraqi rebel.

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TURKEY

Marines itch for shot at Saddam

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN NEZER KHAN

AN officer from the United States Marines 24th Expeditionary Unit attached to the Sixth Fleet, appeared to be speaking for his men when he said they would like to be able to kill President Saddam Hussein, or at least be able to throw up a proper security net around the Kurds.

The officer was with 45 marines involved in Operation Provide Comfort, as they made their way to the Turkish border town of Silopi to set up a forward base. They will assist United States helicopter units in providing relief for the fleeing Kurds.

Although the marines involved in the relief effort were not directly involved in Operation Desert Storm, they made it clear privately that they did not believe the Gulf war job had ended. The officer, who was happy to express his views to a group consisting of a journalist, a member of the European parliament and a German human rights worker, also voiced the confusion felt here about the eventual fate of the Kurdish refugees from Iraq.

The chance encounter took place at a small roadside hotel near the Turkish border with Syria where the marines had stopped on their way to Silopi, where their advance heli-

copter unit will be fully operational within four days. It is rumoured that some of the refugees from Iraq, though probably not Kurds, will be housed in camps there originally built to assist Muslims on their way to the annual pilgrimage in Mecca.

Travelling without an interpreter in a region where most people speak only Turkish or Kurdish, they seemed unsure whether their role would involve trying to keep order at the border camps, or areas where hungry refugees have been growing increasingly angry at Turkish army attempts to keep them back.

The deaths caused by aid packages dropped at random from transport aircraft have also angered the refugee community, and Kurds living in Turkey. Shortly before nightfall yesterday, American transport planes could be seen refuelling helicopters in an effort to increase the medicare supply chain in operation.

Meanwhile, diplomatic observers have given a warning that the possibility exists of a clash between Nato troops. Turkey provides Nato with one of its biggest armies, but its soldiers in the border region often have divided loyalties, and see themselves at war with Kurdish guerrillas.

Besieged Reagan accused of Iran hostages deal

FROM SUSAN ELLICOTT IN WASHINGTON

TOURISTS in Washington this spring might be forgiven for thinking that April is open season on the Reagans. For the first half of the month the most talked-about event in town was Kitty Kelley's hatchet job on Nancy Reagan, claiming that the former First Lady had a long affair with Frank Sinatra.

Now, as gossip shifts towards a backlash against the author, Ronald Reagan himself faces renewed accusations of having stage-managed the release of American hostages from Iran more than ten years ago. The Reagans, joined from their retirement in California, have done their utmost to dismiss the Kelley book as a piece of sensational innuendo. But the revival of unproven yet persistent

suspicions about an alleged hostages deal in 1980 will be harder to kill since its source, Gary Sick, is a politico-intellectual taken pretty seriously in Washington circles.

Under the headline, "The election story of the decade", *The New York Times* yesterday printed an opinion piece by Mr Sick, a former adviser to President Jimmy Carter on policy toward Iran, across two-thirds of a page. The caption resounded with welcome meaning for Democrats as they tune up their rhetoric for the 1992 election season while wondering how to defeat a popular president. The article quoted five sources as saying Mr Bush attended at least one meeting linked to the deal.

Mr Sick wrote that intelligence operatives, government officials and arms dealers in the United States, Europe and the Middle

East, repeatedly told him over the past two years that members of the Reagan-Bush campaign of 1990 secretly met Iranian officials to delay the release of the 52 American hostages until after Mr Reagan's election.

"The story is tangled and murky, and it may never be fully unravelled," he acknowledged. But, proven or not, the words of the professor of Middle East politics at New York's liberal Columbia university were the latest spotlight on Mr Reagan after months of relative obscurity.

Several weeks ago, he annoyed the National Rifle Association for toughening his public position on rules for handgun sales. *New Republic* magazine, in its latest edition, has rekindled a longstanding puzzle about whether the Cipper's jet-black hair was dyed.

Suspicions about a hostages deal began when Tehran agreed to free the Americans five minutes after Mr Reagan took the oath of office. Later, reports emerged about the flow of arms to Iran via Israel. The rumours grew in the mid-1980s when the Iran-contra affair appeared to reveal a similar hostages-arms swap.

In his article, Mr Sick alleged that William Casey, the late chairman of Mr Reagan's presidential campaign, negotiated a deal with Iran to delay the release of the hostages in order to deprive Mr Carter of a boost to his re-election effort. He professed to have reliable reports indicating that the framework of a deal was set up in meetings at a Madrid hotel in July, 1980, between Mr Casey, who later directed the Central Intelligence Agency, and Hojatoleslam Mehdi

Karrubi, an Iranian cleric who represented Ayatollah Khomeini. Mr Sick described himself as a sceptic about the rumours for many years but whose research had nudged him toward the painful conclusion of their probable veracity. Absence of hard documentary evidence, he said, could not rule out the possibility of "an elaborate disinformation campaign".

The Reagan-Bush team faces a further siring of the issue today on most public television stations. The timing bodes ill for Republicans, coinciding with a debate among White House staffers about whether to launch an aggressive re-election campaign now, despite a decline in the Bush approval rating since the end of the Gulf war, or to wait until criticism of his response to the plight of the Kurds in Iraq has subsided.

Black lead
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Is it a good
idea to
have a war

1500-1500

Black leaders seek united front against apartheid

FROM JAN RAATH IN HARARE

THE leaders of South Africa's two main black political organisations met in Harare yesterday for the first time since 1958, when suspicion and anger over the large number of whites within the African National Congress and its domination by the South African Communist Party burst into the open, and

nationalist radicals broke away to form the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC).

The audience in the Harare international conference centre applauded as Clarence Makwetu, president of the PAC, shook hands with Nelson Mandela, the ANC vice-president, and said: "Long live victory and unity."

Observers regard the two-day meeting of the groups' national executive committees as crucial to the success of negotiations with the South African government, and as being long overdue. There is a growing lack of confidence with the black political movements in South Africa, as the progress towards ending apartheid is beset by deepening splits, mistrust and bloodshed.

President Mugabe of Zimbabwe said the meeting was of utmost importance that a broad-based united front of all progressive democratic movements of South Africa be formed as a matter of urgency. "The most potent of all secret weapons in your arsenal for the successful waging of your liberation struggle is the unity of oppressed people of South Africa," he said.

The rhetoric was strong on commitment to unity. Mr Mandela said: "It is the division of the oppressed that will determine how long the oppressor stays in power," while Mr Makwetu said that the meeting would "lay the foundation for that principled unity which will hasten the demise of the illegal minority regime."

But it is apparent that the ambitions of the meeting are limited, and cover the establishment of a "broad-based national front" much less than the dissolving of their separate identities. Mr Mugabe spoke guardedly of the outcome, saying: "In this meeting we see, or at least hope to see, the beginnings of this process," towards establishing a "common voice".

Among the points of agreement shared by the ANC and the PAC is that the writing of a constitution for a new South Africa should be done by an assembly elected by universal suffrage.

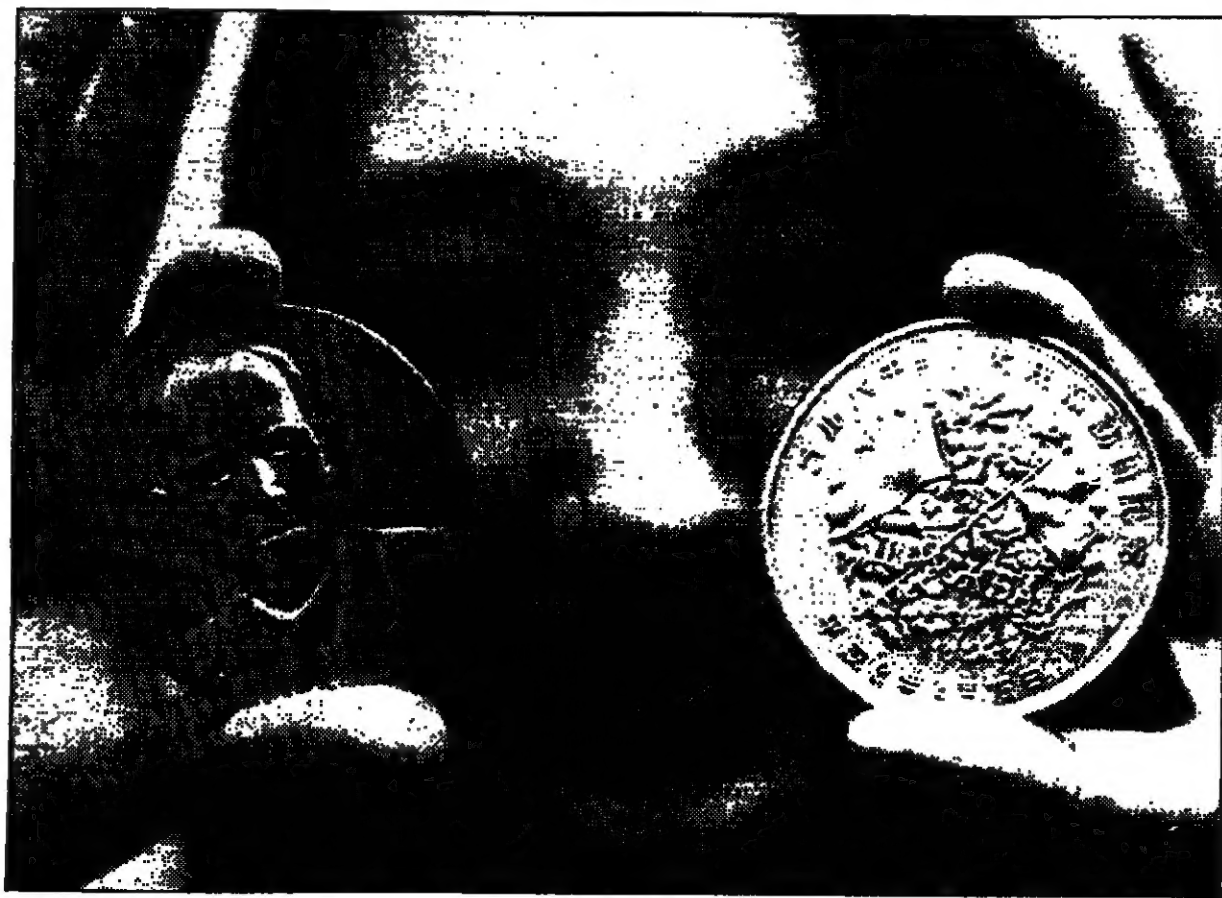
The Zimbabwean leader is the main agent in bringing the two sides together. He has remained in touch with both parties in South Africa and in Tanzania, where most of the Pan-Africanist Congress hierarchy is still based, and was responsible for forging the first top-level contact between them a year ago.

Tokyo test for Soviet leader

FROM JOANNA FYTMAN IN TOKYO

PRESIDENT Gorbachev, who flies into Tokyo today as the first Soviet leader to visit Japan, will confront a government determined to stand firm on its principle of no fraternisation or economic aid until all four of the Soviet-occupied Kurile islands that Japan claims are returned.

Most Japanese are pessimistic about a breakthrough on the territorial dispute that has prevented the two nations from signing a peace treaty after the second world war and kept relations between them in a state of permanent frost. Many see Mr Gorbachev as yet another impetuous foreign leader beating a trail to Tokyo, begging bowl in hand.



Going for gold: a Tokyo office worker showing off gold and silver medallions, engraved with a portrait of Mr Gorbachev on one side and a Japanese friendship design on the other, to mark the Soviet president's visit

Yet the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, which is tied by an umbilical cord to the Bush administration, is inclined to preserve Mr Gorbachev rather than threaten his position by forcing his hand on the

islands. The Japanese are aware that if Mr Gorbachev relinquishes territory, he might trigger other territorial disputes that could be fatal to his leadership.

Ironically, the domestic reputation of Toshiki Kaifu, the prime minister, is in as dire need of a boost as that of Mr Gorbachev. A Japanese victory on the islands would guarantee Mr Kaifu a place in the history books as the man who beat back the security threat from

the great Soviet bear. Should nothing break the territorial impasse, cultural, environmental and other accords have been prepared as a face-saving measure for the two leaders to sign in front of the world's press.

Sikh call for poll boycott

Delhi — Sikh extremists have ordered a boycott of elections in Punjab, undermining the central government's plans to test the democratic process in India's most violent state (Christopher Thomas writes).

One non-violent secessionist party, the Akali Dal (Mann), says it will fight elections on the sole issue of establishing an independent Sikh state called Khalistan. As no one would dare vote against such a proposal, it cannot fail to win. Voter turnout is bound to be minimal.

Villagers killed

Colombo — Tamil guerrillas killed 17 Sinhalese villagers and attacked security forces during Sri Lankan new year celebrations, military sources said. Six children, four women and seven men were among those shot and hacked to death. (Reuters)

Reef drowning

Sydney — A university lecturer and a student, who had walked out to the Great Barrier Reef at low tide, were swept out to sea and drowned when the tide changed. A woman with them clung to the reef until rescuers arrived. (Reuters)

Muggers get Tory brush-off

FROM GAVIN BELL IN JOHANNESBURG

A FACT-FINDING mission to South Africa by four members of the Conservative party got off to an unpleasantly eventful start at the weekend. Strolling through Johannesburg on Sunday afternoon, the party was surrounded by about ten black youths who grabbed them, held knives to their throats and demanded their wallets.

Dr Mark Mayall, prospective parliamentary candidate for Oxford East, showed considerable aplomb in summoning an illusory policeman.

"Look, there is a policeman behind you," he cried, at which the assailants backed off, and their intended victims fled to a nearby police post.

"It was quite an interesting episode," Dr Mayall recalled with commendable understatement yesterday. "I don't want to make too much of this, but there were fairly impressive six-inch blades waving around. I think it was a good practical demonstration of the serious problems South Africa is facing in its transition to democracy."

John Kennedy, prospective candidate for Barking, agreed. "On occasion, we were frightened, and I think we were lucky to give them the slip, but it was an instructive experience. It certainly showed there is volatility in the streets. We rather hope the incident is not repeated, as we would like to use our return tickets."

Police recorded 73,576 cases of murder, serious assault, rape, and other violent crimes in Johannesburg last year — more than 200 incidents a day.

Zulus armed for love or war

Pretoria's reluctance to ban 'traditional' Zulu weapons angers and bewilders the victims of violence, Gavin Bell reports

MATENZA Mgalali heard two gunshots, followed by a scream. Her girlfriend lay dead beside her, but their assailants were not finished. Dancing and whistling, they stabbed Matenza repeatedly with spears and pangas (machetes) until she cried no more.

She survived by feigning death. "I said a short prayer because I could see this was my last day in this world. I pretended to be dead until I could hear that the men had gone."

Matenza's account of her recent ordeal in Thokoza township east of Johannesburg is typical of horror stories emanating daily from black communities riven by a complex power struggle involving Zulu supporters of the Inkatha Freedom party, activists of the African National Congress, and anybody else who gets in the way.

The fact that Zulus are allowed to walk around townships brandishing fearsome "traditional" weapons, despite their obvious incitement to violence, is a source of anger and bewilderment to their victims.

The government's reluctance to ban such weapons, at least in public, is difficult to understand. Militant bands of Zulus fired by tribal fervour are an awesome sight, evoking images of imps who

fought British troops in the last century. Humphrey Ndlovu, Inkatha secretary for the Witwatersrand, argues that such weapons are deeply rooted in Zulu culture and therefore indispensable. Apart from the long-handled battle spear, he claims they are not offensive and are carried traditionally for hunting, propelling love and celebrating weddings.

Professor O. T. Nkomo, a sociologist at the University of Zululand, concurs up to a point. "What may be a weapon today might not be a weapon tomorrow," he says. "When attempting to implement any changes in the bearing of traditional weapons, it is important that the cultural ethos of those concerned should not be unnecessarily affronted."

The ANC and other black organisations reject such arguments. Molathi Thale of the Azanian People's Organisation says they are a facade for aggression. Fitzroy Ngculana of the Pan-Africanist Congress says: "Inkatha does not carry traditional weapons. It carries weapons of war." An ANC spokesman, Saki Matcozoma, demanded a total ban on the bearing of arms in public. "The next thing, right-wing Africans will say it is the Boer tradition to carry guns."

In 1841 Hong Kong became British

In 1841 the first electric street lights shone in Paris

In 1841 John Maple opened his first furniture store in London

150 years later
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THE RIVIERA

Resorts pray for a fair wind

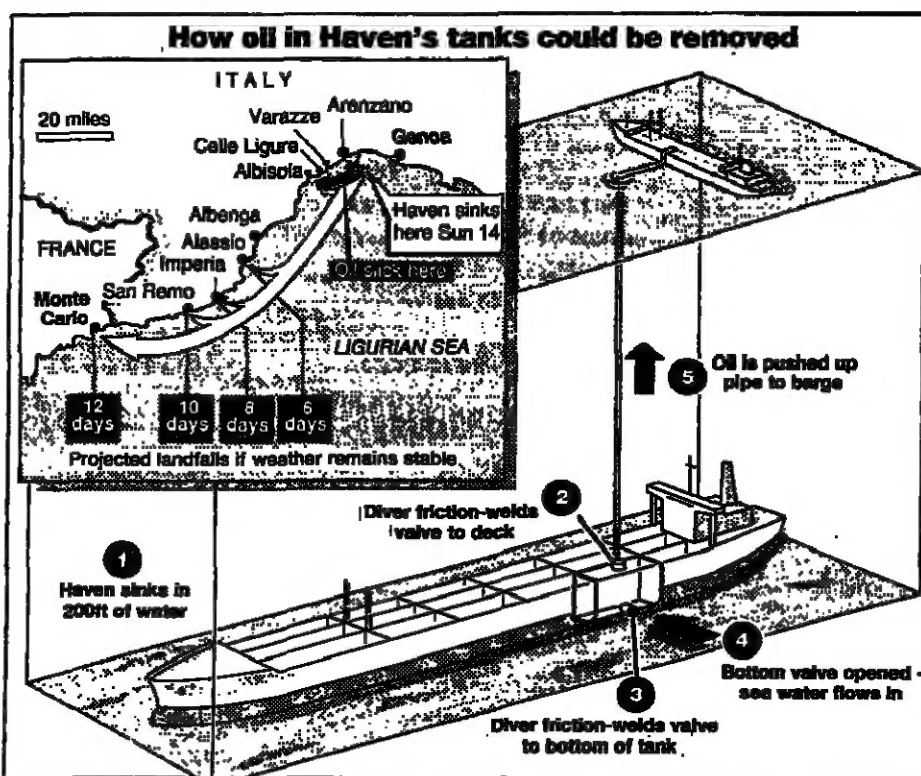
FROM PHILIP JACOBSON
IN NICE AND
PAUL BOMPARD IN ROME

WITH the grace of a precious few days to prepare for potential catastrophe, the resorts and little fishing villages along the Côte d'Azur are bracing themselves for the worst and praying for the best.

As volunteers flocked to sign on for emergency duty in case they will be needed to keep drifting crude oil off their beaches, the first phase of a French full-scale pollution alert was under way yesterday, with special boats and a government helicopter standing by in the port of Toulon.

Estimates of how much oil has so far spilled into the sea vary. The Cyprus-registered Haven, which was carrying 143,000 tonnes of Iranian crude oil when it caught fire three miles off Genoa, burned for three days before sinking on Sunday. If its tanks split to spill the oil, the environmental disaster would overwhelm the confined Mediterranean waters. Although the most widely used figure is 100,000 tonnes, some say there may be as little as 20,000 tonnes left in its hulls.

Yesterday, scattered slicks of oil from the Haven were drifting westwards and had reached beaches between Genoa and the French border.



Riviera residents fear that beaches could be covered with black sludge instead of sunbathing tourists this summer.

Giorgio Ruffolo, Italy's environment minister, said: "The operations so far have been timely and effective, and the situation is stationary."

Last night an underwater research ship arrived in Genoa with remote cameras to examine the sunken ship. After a small leak from which small amounts of oil are still flowing is sealed, pumping should begin in the next few days. Oil "skimmer" boats

have recovered more than 3,500 tonnes of the estimated 10,000 tonnes that spilled before the Haven sank. If the weather remains calm most of the rest should be collected in the next five or six days. If the official government attitude is one of cautious

optimism, that of the Riviera residents is one of alarm. Varazze, Celle, Ligure, Cogoleto and Albisola already have slicks either on their beaches or within "padding distance". Further along the coast, Albenga, Alassio, Imperia and San Remo are on the westward path of the oil. In Celle and Ligure, where volunteers have been mopping up oil at the beach, the mayor complained: "I've been asking for help for two days. We do not know what to do with the oil we have collected."

Experts from France's Mediterranean Oceanography Centre are also watching nervously for indications of a shift in prevailing winds southwest across the bay.

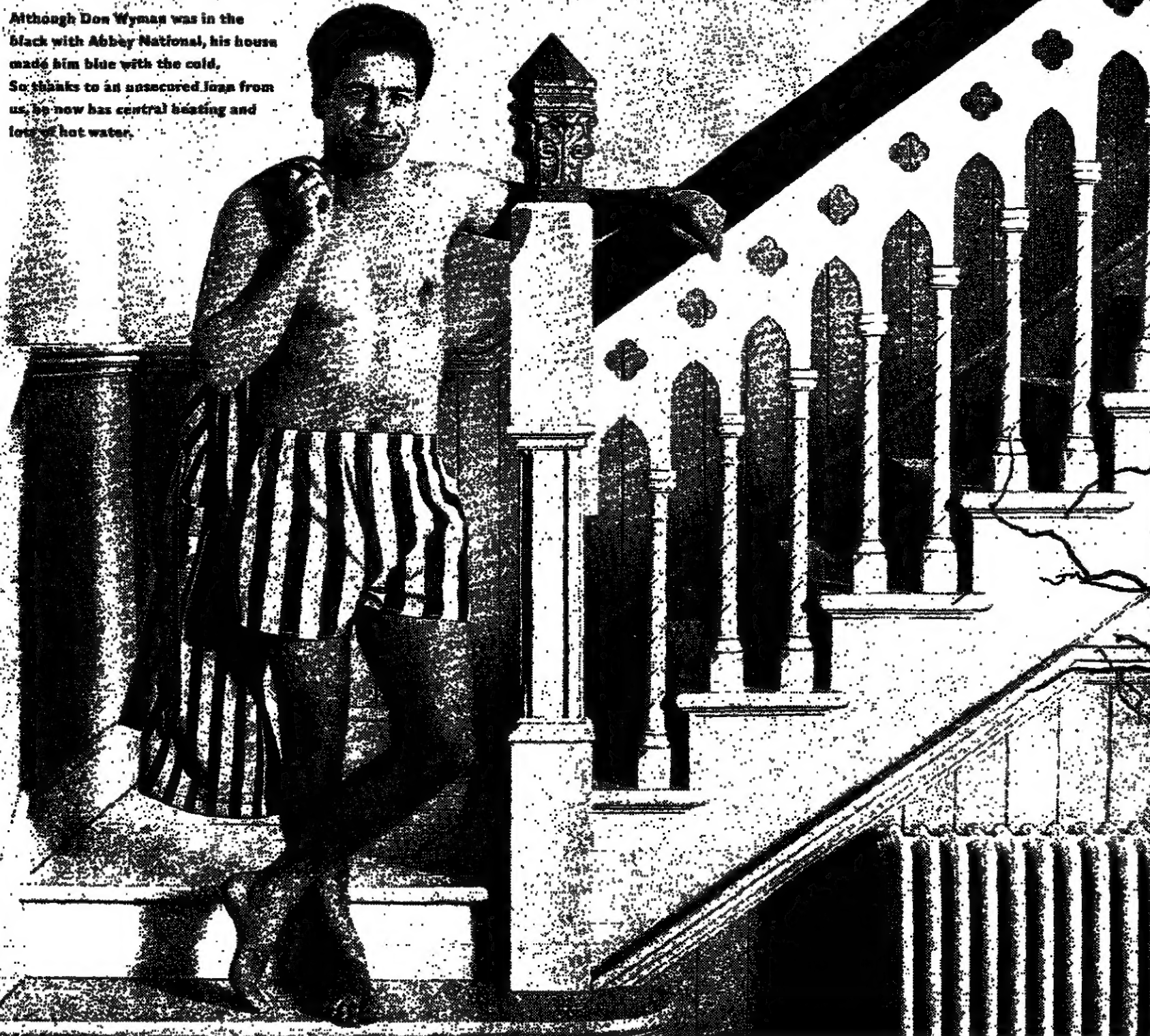
Every hotelier, restaurant owner and shopkeeper on the French Riviera understands only too well that the fate of the coming season rests upon the vagaries of something called the Ligurian current. Professor Maurice Aubert, of the oceanography centre, said the current is usually carried towards the French coast by the southwest winds at 5 mph. At this rate, he estimates that the first crude cannot be far away. However, he said: "The optimistic hypothesis is that there is actually not much oil left in her tanks, and that this will remain there until it can be safely pumped out."



Troubled waters: an Italian civil security team installs floating barriers at the port of Arenzano, in an attempt to keep at bay the oil slick spilled from the Haven

I hate the cold and damp

Although Don Wyma was in the black with Abbey National, his house made him blue with the cold. So thanks to an unsecured loan from us, he now has central heating and lots of hot water.



SALVAGE

Schoolboy science can clear tanker

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

MOST of the estimated 100,000 tons of crude trapped in the supertanker Haven could be recovered if salvage techniques pioneered over the past 11 years are employed, according to London salvage experts.

The methods involve fitting valves and hoses to each of the tanks in which the oil is held. Seawater is then pumped into the tanks, forcing the crude through the hoses to the surface where it can be collected.

Similar techniques were harnessed to recover crude from the bow section of the Tania, a tanker which broke up in heavy seas in May 1980, spilling oil on to Brittany beaches. Experts concede that the Tania operation was less than successful, but say that the depths and weather conditions off Genoa, where the Haven is resting 240ft below the surface, are more favourable than were those in the Tania operation in the Bay of Biscay 11 years ago.

Andrew Marshall, Dave Shervail and Jim Kearn of the Salvage Association in London agreed yesterday that more than 90 per cent of the Haven's remaining cargo should be recoverable.

The divers first fit a valve to the surface deck of the Haven above each of the oil cargo tanks. Friction bolts, which when spun very fast heat to melting temperatures, are

likely to be used to "self weld" the valves on to the decks. A device called a hot tap machine, a tower of metal down which a cutting tool can be passed, is also attached to each tank.

The cutter, similar to those used by brain surgeons, passes through the valve to make an opening around 10in wide. A flexible hose, supported by floats, is fitted to the valve and run into the tank of a salvage vessel on the surface.

Finally, divers fit and drill another valve and hole at the base of each tank. When this is opened seawater floods in, forcing the oil up through the deck valve and hose to the surface. Pumps might be used to suck out the last drops of oil.

Phil Birkenhead, a wreck salvage expert with Birkenhead Associates in London, said yesterday that this recovery method used "schoolboy science" but needed well-trained divers with extensive wreck experience.

The divers, working at pressures of five atmospheres, will face hazardous conditions akin to "walking through a scarpard in thick fog and should not be forced to work too quickly", Mr Birkenhead said. He added that although much of the liquid oil would be recoverable, some pollutants, such as waxes, are likely to remain trapped in the Haven.

ENVIRONMENT

Resilient sea can shrug off disaster

Despite fears of ecological catastrophe, the effects of big oil slicks on the oceans are shortlived, Nigel Hawkes writes

BIG oil spills invariably spawn claims of ecological disaster, but experience suggests that the oceans have a remarkable ability to shrug off even the worst abuses man can throw at them.

When the Torrey Canyon went aground off Land's End in 1967, there were claims that it would take 40 years for the beaches to recover. By the end of the year, however, most of them were clear. Within two or three years, only a marine biologist would have known the incident had occurred.

The same will happen to the oil spill from the Cypriot tanker Haven off Genoa. The processes of evaporation, sedimentation and bacterial degradation will remove all traces of the oil within three years. Although there will be damage to wildlife, it is unlikely to be catastrophic.

Experimental work at the laboratories of the Marine Biological Association in Plymouth has helped establish the sequence of events when oil is split into seawater. A surprising amount evaporates during the first ten days after the spill; in the

case of the big Kuwaiti spills during the Gulf conflict, 30 per cent disappeared into the atmosphere in less than a week. Once in the air, it becomes undetectable, merging with other pollutants and dispersing.

The majority of what is left either dissolves or is adsorbed on to particles of silt, sand or tiny creatures. Brian Brayne of the Plymouth laboratory said yesterday. The dissolved material, which contains most of the toxic parts, is dispersed by currents and tides, while the adsorbed materials sink and are slowly buried in the bottom sediments. In both cases, bacteria that feed on hydrocarbons help to break down the oil into non-toxic compounds.

The oil that is buried in the sediments is the heavier and less toxic fraction, but it can kill living things by smothering them. A really heavy storm or tide may disturb the sediments and create more pollution on the beaches but Dr Brayne thinks that less likely in the Mediterranean than in rougher oceans with greater tidal ranges.

ABBEY NATIONAL

The habit of a lifetime

Gorbachev in no danger from coup, says Pavlov

FROM BRUCE CLARK IN MOSCOW

BEGINNING a visit to London yesterday, Valentin Pavlov, the Soviet prime minister, while pointing out that President Gorbachev would not always be in power, insisted there was no danger of a military coup in the Soviet Union. He also censured Mr Gorbachev's rival, Boris Yeltsin, the Russian leader.

The Soviet president himself, stopping at the island

Pacific port of Khabarovsk on his way to Japan yesterday, warned the Russian Federation that it was "doomed" if it insisted on opposing the central Soviet authorities. He called on all the republics making up the Soviet Union to sign a new federal treaty by the end of the month.

Both Mr Gorbachev and Mr Pavlov seem dogged by domestic worries, foremost among them being relations with the republics and the economic crisis. Mr Gorbachev told local leaders during his stopover that averting an economic crash and absorbing up the state's authority were his two most urgent priorities. He undertook, when he returns to Moscow, to summon the leaders of all the Soviet republics with a view to securing quick agreement on a reformed Soviet Federation.

"Our task is to sign a union treaty this month," he said. According to Tass, Mr Gorbachev particularly appealed to the Russian government and Mr Yeltsin, who is visiting France, to offer "constructive co-operation and interaction".

"The union cannot have a full-blooded existence without a renewed Russian Federation," he said. But he went on to warn leaders of the biggest Soviet republic: "If Russia opposes itself to the union, it is doomed, for processes of disintegration have already begun within it."

In censuring the Yeltsin administration, Mr Pavlov, in London for the opening of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development yesterday, told an interviewer that the motives of the Russian leadership were not always comprehensible when they gave moral support to strikes.

But, he said, there was no question of using the army to suppress industrial unrest. "As a professional politician, I know that it is impossible to make a person work by force."

But one of the Soviet army's most bitterly contested actions against dissenters was vigorously defended yesterday by General Nikolai Shlyagin, head of the powerful and recently reorganised Communist movement within the armed forces. He said a recently completed investigation by the Soviet state prosecutor showed conclusively that "servicemen did not exceed their powers and acted legally" when, in April 1989, they killed at least 20 Georgian demonstrators, mostly women, with sharp-edged spears and poison gas.

Rust is accused of attack

Hamburg — Matthias Rust, aged 23, the West German flyer who landed his light plane near Red Square in Moscow in 1987, went on trial for attempted murder, accused of stabbing an 18-year-old student nurse with a knife in a hospital locker room.

He told a Hamburg court the girl had called him a "rutting ram" when he tried to kiss her in 1989, and accused him of making the daredevil flight to Moscow just to make himself look important. After hearing this, he said, he blacked out. When he came to his senses, the girl was lying on the floor. (Reuter)

Party comeback

Budapest — Hungary's former Communist party won the first parliamentary by-election since general elections a year ago ended four decades of communist rule. The party, now called the Hungarian Socialist party, captured a seat in Budapest from the Alliance of Free Democrats.

Bomb kills girl

San Sebastián, Spain — Coro Villamodra Sanchez, aged 17, the daughter of a police officer, died in a hospital here, and her brother and two sisters were reported to be in a serious condition after a bomb exploded under the family car. Her father suffered minor injuries.

Honecker ill

Bonn — The former East German leader Erich Honecker, aged 79, who was spirited out of Germany last month, has undergone bowel surgery in a Moscow military hospital, the German newspaper Bild reported. It quoted a well-informed source as saying his condition was "very poor overall". (Reuter)

Yeltsin runs into European block

FROM GEORGE BROCK IN STRASBOURG

TAKING his restless, transcontinental search for an ever-larger stage on which to outdo President Gorbachev, Boris Yeltsin yesterday alighted in the European parliament and ran into a surprise. MEPs prefer Mr Gorbachev.

The president of the Russian Federation clearly expected that his standard speech about Russian self-determination and the corruption of perestroika would be enough for the institution on his first visit.

He is accustomed to being lionised in the West and is expecting to set up links between the Russian and European parliaments. The advice of his experts, he said, had been unanimous: go to Strasbourg and see how they do it.

Mr Yeltsin should sack his experts. But he should also have remembered that he was addressing a packed meeting of the parliament's socialist group, its largest single bloc.

The group's leader, Jean-Pierre Cot, introduced Mr Yeltsin by referring to his "demagoguery" and asking pointed questions about Russian nationalism. He was

promptly interrupted by his guest who complained that he had arrived with an "open heart" but was being treated like a schoolboy. Undeterred, Mr Cot talked about the Soviet Union's 12,000 nuclear warheads and remarked that "we feel safer with Mr Gorbachev". Mr Yeltsin, taking this slap in his large stride, said perestroika had recently been deformed and transformed, denied that Russia was trying to destroy the Soviet Union and said it would like to join what his interpreter called the "community of European nations".

Some questioners were sceptical, others hostile. One MEP explained that the trend in Western Europe was slow integration: states were ready to transfer power to a central authority. Was Mr Yeltsin really trying to tell them that it was better the other way round?

The Scottish Labour MEP, Jancy Buchanan, read Mr Yeltsin a passionate lecture about the dangers of nationalism as seen from Scotland. "You have never once stood up against nationalism in your country," she said, accusing him of using wessel words. "You're very fit to be a member of this parliament," she added. "You keep answering questions that you haven't been asked."

Mr Yeltsin, irritated, tried to explain once again the flexible federation which Russia wants and which President Gorbachev withholds. It boiled down, he said, to self-determination. "You're the one who wrote all this down in the European documents and we're trying to learn from you," he said plaintively.



Buchanan: accused Yeltsin of using "wessel words"

Diary, page 14



Face of rage: a Bulgarian protesting in Sofia, where two former ministers are on trial for concealing the dangers posed by the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident

Brokers lay the ghosts of Polish communism

FROM ROGER BOYES IN WARSAW

THE bishop has exorcised the communist demons, the law is ready to be initiated by President Walesa and here, in their BMWs, come the first young brokers, lean as whippets and sporting red braces: let trading begin. Warsaw's stock exchange, closed by the communists, reopens today for a trial run, marking a new phase in the market revolution of Eastern Europe.

Hungary already has an exchange — one poorly ventilated room on the first floor of the International Trade Centre in Budapest — and the Soviet Union has hopes that its 180 or so commodity exchanges will one day be combined into a proper pre-1917 style bourse. In Ljubljana, there is quite a robust stock exchange with a turnover of about £150,000 a month. Even the Romanians have plans to resurrect their prewar trading floor.

But nobody has made such a clean break with the

recent past as the Poles. They have set up their exchange in the defunct headquarters of the communist party central committee: from *Das Kapital* to share capital in one swoop. The building, on the corner of New World Street and Jerusalem Avenue was for more than three decades the centre of communist power. Then, in the 1980s, it became a centre of anxiety as the politburo feared, with some justification, that it would be stormed by Solidarity demonstrators.

Now, in the 1990s, the priests have performed a formal ritual exorcism and the offices are up for rent to proto-capitalists.

Poland's privatisation plans allow for the selling of some 7,400 firms, up to 1,000 of them by the end of this year. Most will be sold by auction directly to foreign investors. The best guess is that between 20 and 30 privatised companies will be trading by the end of the year.

Albanian opposition threatens boycott

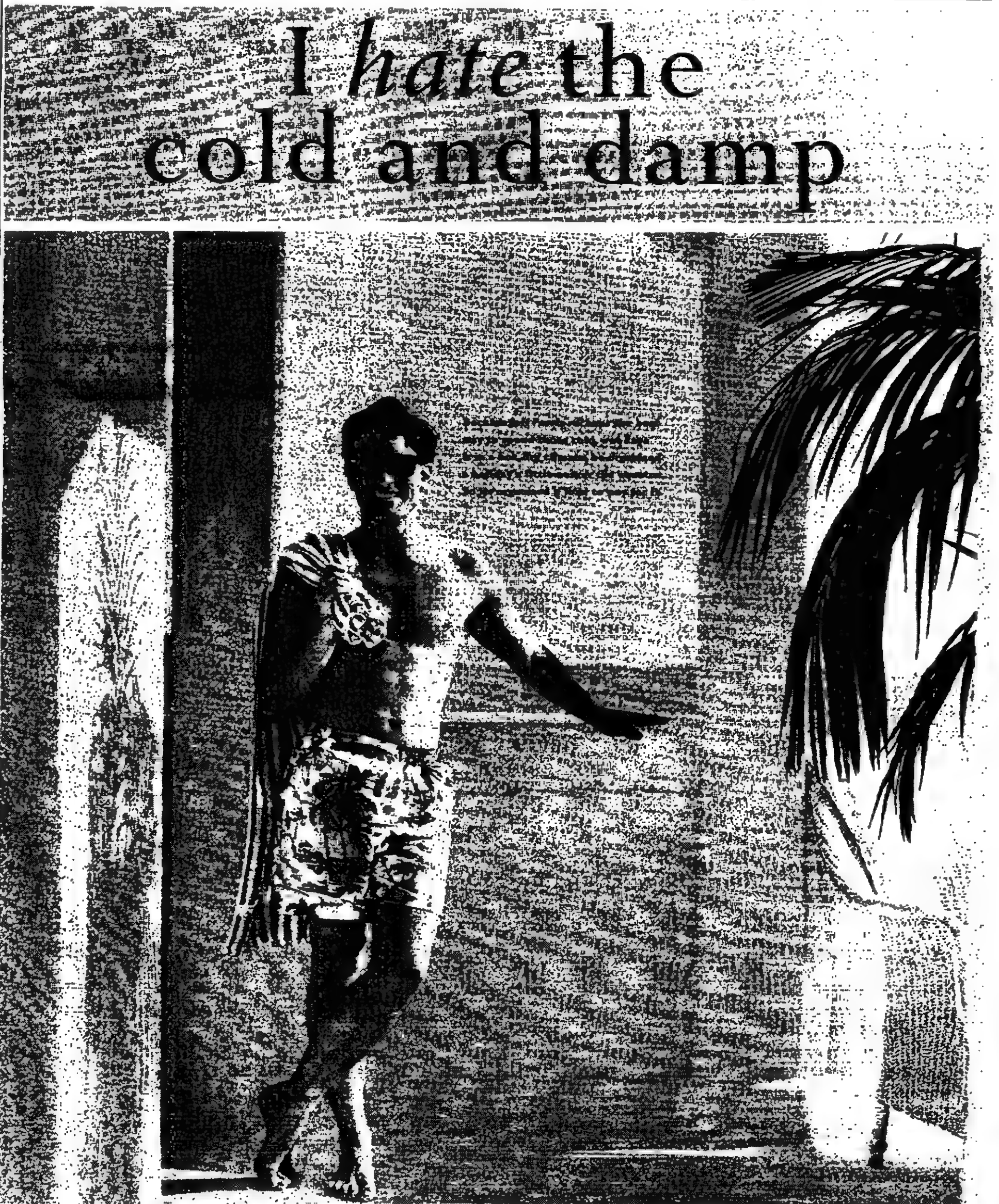
FROM TIM JUDAH IN TIRANA

THE credibility of multiparty democracy in Albania suffered a setback as the Democratic party, the country's main opposition force, said it would boycott parliament, due to open yesterday.

Sali Berisha, the leader of the Democratic party, which won 75 seats in the 250-member chamber in last month's elections, said: "We are not going because of the massacre of Shkoder... the commission of enquiry is there to hide the perpetrators, and not to find them."

Mr Berisha was referring to the shooting dead of four anti-communist protesters in Shkoder on April 2, two days after Albania's first free general election since 1944.

Communist officials reacted angrily. Robert Koll, the Tirana party head, said: "We have difficult and even insurmountable problems to face in Albania, and we have to solve them together. We are not ready for the type of adversarial, rival party-style of democracy you have in England. We have not reached that level."



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Modernism: Beene there, done that

At the New York shows, one designer saw the future, and it works. Liz Smith reports

The exhibition being held in IBM's basement gallery behind the Trump Tower in New York explores the concept of modernism in design and its evolution since the Thirties. Called "What Modern Was", it relates the curving dynamics of the Thirties "streamlined" clock or moulded plastic chair from the Sixties to the socio-economic changes of the day.

To discover what modern is in the Nineties — in fashion terms at any rate — you needed a ticket to the Geoffrey Beene show in Manhattan last week. On the last day of the New York collections, in the last lap of the month-long international fashion shows, it was Beene who paraded the challenging, linear cut that takes fashion forward, with narrow, zip-fastened coats and skinny dresses criss-crossed with angular seams and slip dresses in shadowy layers of silk and lace.

At the recent Oscars ceremony, the actress Glenn Close wore one of Beene's willowy, strapless dresses with cropped bolero on which the streamlining "corset" detailing appears seamlessly to link jacket to dress (as shown right). The ease of a zip fastener on a tailored jacket, the comfort of the jumpsuit as well as the sleek lines of a bodysuit, all basics of contemporary style, have been part of Beene's design idiom for 27 years.

Beene, now 64, studied to be a doctor in his native Louisiana, but left after four years, when the curriculum reached what he calls "the cadaver stage", to train at the Chambre Syndicale fashion school in Paris. Eight times winner of New York fashion's Coty Award, twice the recipient of the Council of Fashion Designers of America's top accolade, he has a philosophy in which modernity is fundamental.

American fashion design expresses changes in contemporary culture better than anywhere else. Generating billion dollar fashion empires with its home market alone, it is rooted in the reality of what women want to wear. With the present downturn in consumer spending, New York designers are wooing back customers with new definitions of modernism.

Modernism today is the spit and

polish of a Ralph Lauren turtleneck, brass-buttoned coatdress, a liquid gold bodysuit by Donna Karan or the clean-cut minimalism of Calvin Klein and Michael Kors. It is a simple navy pea coat by Bill Blass. It is Isaac Mizrahi, plugged into Manhattan's downtown street culture, coming up with an ethnic mix of American Indian zig-zag embroideries, Puerto Rican ruffles and Afro caps. And it is Christian Francis Roth's hobo suits and Amish patchwork shawls.

Lauren's modern slant in one of the best shows of the week meant more fit and flare with peplum jackets and princess-line dresses

and a dressier edge to his classics in cream whipcord and camel cloth. He moulded turtlenecks to the body in neat-shouldered jackets flared out in a short, perky peplum and sliced it into sophisticated coatdresses trimmed with velvet capes and tightly-belted trenchcoats. Here

is a new look that he neatly sums up as "spiffy".

When he is on form nobody creates more modern clothes than Calvin Klein — unless it is Giorgio Armani. It was not just the buttery shades and muted grey-greens of Klein's collection that raised the inevitable comparison with Armani, but the narrow fit of jackets fastened high up with a single button, worn over loose tunics, short skirts or narrow trousers. Sheepskin coats in shades of honey are clutched over pale cashmere ribbed tunics, and for evening little slip dresses are beaded all over in gunmetal, crystal or bronze. This was low-key Klein at his most spare and sexy.

Michael Kors's reputation as a designer ensured that, despite part of the ceiling collapsing on to the catwalk in the middle of his show, the audience sat on to applaud his bouncy new overskirts and gold padded parkas, worn over ribbed gold or camel cashmere sweaters with narrow unitards, or all-in-ones, and short skirts.

Donna Karan, the designer responsible for easing women into today's wrap-and-tie fashion basics of sarong skirt and bodysuit, added the shimmer of liquid gold as piping on matt jersey jackets and dresses or stretched into skin-



tight gold tops on her new bodysuit. To Louis Dell'Olio at Anne Klein modernism means a gilt zip fastener used as an asymmetric detail on a brass-buttoned suit, as well as the graphic impact of dog-tooth checks and zig-zag tweed in seven-eighths coats over leggings. Spangled leggings that stretch into all-in-one boots pose the unexpected problem of giving a hip size when shopping for shoes.

Top left: sheer bodysuit and bra under grey tweed suit, by Isaac Mizrahi. Above left: gold stretch and black jersey bodysuit, with gold piped jacket, by Donna Karan.



PHOTOGRAPHS BY CHRISTOPHER MOORE



Main picture: outlined strapless dress and jacket in silk ottoman, by Geoffrey Beene. Top right: blue silk puffed peplum jacket, by Ralph Lauren. Right: copper beaded slip dress, by Calvin Klein.

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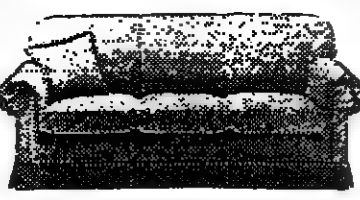


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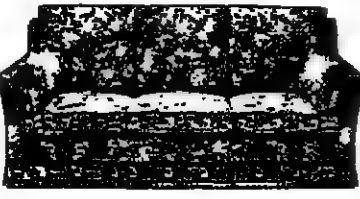
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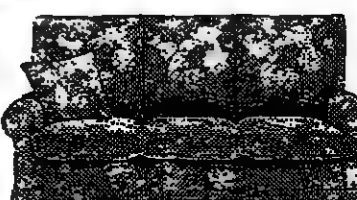
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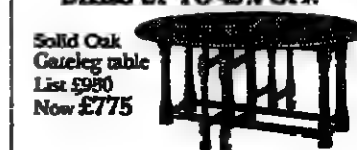
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Good vibrations on the line

Given a brief to design the mobile telephone of the future, a group of students has rung out the old and shaken in the new



Phone of the future: Kenny Yip's award-winning entry

NORMAN Lamont, the Chancellor, will not be thrilled to learn that the mobile phone of the future will be simple enough for children to use. The good news is that it will vibrate instead of ringing.

Undeterred by Mr Lamont's castigation of the mobile telephone as a menace, a record 39 students entered a competition to design a new radio-based telephone which could be launched in Britain within two years.

Fresh designs for the taxable perk were not commissioned merely to smarten the image of existing "mobiles" but to develop handsets for a new system, one that will be easier to use and cheaper to run.

The winners will be announced officially today. The winning entry, called Nox, was designed by Kenny Yip, aged 24, a final year student at the Royal College of Art who spent two months on his design, which is thinner than the usual mobile phone.

"The mouthpiece is concave, the car-piece is convex, and there is a hinge in the middle so it folds into half its size, and the whole thing is protected by a rubber bumper in case you drop it," he says.

"The battery is sandwiched between a layer of plastic in a strap so the phone can be fitted around the wrist or neck; it can be hung from a belt, clipped around a wallet or simply put into a pocket. There is no aerial — that is in the battery strap, too.

"The car-piece is rubber, the mouthpiece has subtle grooves rather than holes, there is an LCD display which is back-lit so it can be read in the dark, but the most important element — especially from the parents' point of view — is the interchangeable graphic overlay, which will

enable them to control the type or the number of calls." The rubber parts are blue, the strap can be another bright colour and the business bits any colour the customer wants.

THE Communications on the Move competition required designers to develop practical and aesthetic personal communications network (PCN) handsets with wide market appeal. It is the leading competition in the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts (RSA) communications and installations technology sector, and is sponsored by Mercury Personal Communications, which is awarding prizes of three educational travel grants. Mr Yip, the overall winner, receives £2,500, and the joint runners-up — James Dawton, of Newcastle upon Tyne polytechnic, and Andrew Russell, of Leicester polytechnic — each win £1,750.

The new handsets had to be small and light enough to be carried as a personal access-

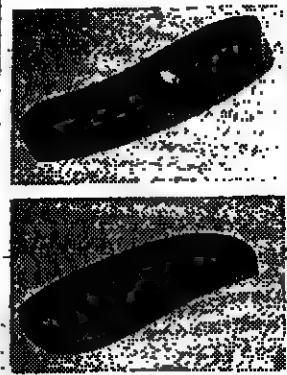
sory. The brief also listed an impressive range of optional features, from a "hands free" control mechanism, to panic button, call forwarding, message paging and a computer-read facsimile service. Designs had to be simple enough for everybody to use.

"That was the most challenging aspect of the competition," says Mr Dawton, who is studying industrial design. His distinctive "trout" design has also won the £2,500 BIB award, an independent product design competition.

All three winning designs combined technical and ergonomic considerations. The new PCN handsets operate on a micro-cellular network, so each set can operate at a low power level with a small, rechargeable battery. Released from the restrictions of the hefty power system that accompanied early car-based cell phones, designers are free to concentrate on ergonomics.

The winning designs are not destined for immediate mass production, but Mercury hopes the students' original

TROUT



James Dawton's telephone

approach and thinking will have an impact on future PCN telephones.

If investment and technological development continue at their present pace, PCN should be launched in the UK by next year.

Mercury, as part of the Cable & Wireless consortium which is investing in the new system, predicts that by the end of the century Britain's personal communications network will have more than 2,500 radio-based stations and ten million subscribers.

SUE MOORE

Winning designs from the Communications on the Move competition will be on display from May 1 to May 22 at the RSA, 8 John Adam Street, London WC2N 6Z (071-930 5115).

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سكراة الجاهل

ART LONDON 91: LONDON'S YOUNG ARTISTS

Conceivably, they're masterpieces

John Russell Taylor introduces a group of seven young artists being sponsored by *The Times* at this week's contemporary art fair in London

Back in the Seventies, conceptual art of a peculiarly masochistic kind was big in Los Angeles. One artist announced that his artwork was to sit naked with his feet in buckets of water with a live electric wire at the ready which spectators were challenged to apply to his flesh. Another's artwork was to roll in tinsacks and get passers-by to apply more by hand. An artist friend was incensed. Why should these manifestations be taken seriously, when nobody would pay her any attention if she said that her art-work was to lay siege to a fashionable pâtisserie and eat every cake in sight? The obvious answer was that it sounded too much like fun: real conceptual art, as everybody knew, was dead serious and preferably painful.

Times have changed: one artist in the show of London's Young Artists, sponsored by *The Times* as part of "Art London 91" at Olympia this week, is coming surprisingly close to my friend's conceptual ideal. Rachel Evans graduated from the Royal College of Art last year. Her art there, like the special piece that she is creating for Olympia, was nearly all food-related. She spent some of her final year at college making jam, and the end-of-term result was an amazing piece which assembled hundreds of filled jam-jars with laconic labels referring to women's dreams. The food was seen as part of the pattern of women's lives, though whether honestly restrictive or acceptably gender-specific was left vague. This time she has produced a billboard ten feet wide, showing herself eating a doughnut, accompanied by a wall-painting inspired by a rapturous woman's-magazine description of a cake.



Money for jam? Rachel Evans's student work is intended to show part of the pattern of women's lives



Art by numbers? Stephen Hepworth, one of the young artists sponsored by *The Times*, with his padded velvet work, *Simply the Best*, at Olympia

All the work in "London's Young Artists" is conceptual, and it has all been created specially for this show. It shows how far, and in what direction, conceptual art has travelled since the relatively grim Seventies. That decade's products still shape perceptions of conceptual art as something grey, probably rather simplistically political, and firmly rejecting the senses by working entirely through the intellect. That is hardly the case here.

The senses figure strongly in Helen Thompson's work, for example. Alone of the seven artists featured, she is still at the RCA, where she has shown work that uses objects and photography to explore female

sensuality in a way which is feminine rather than feminist. Indeed, some feminists have looked askance at her appreciative use of fetishistic details (at Olympia, rubberised clothing) in a way that accepts rather than condemns.

Asya Gallardo, who graduated from Goldsmiths' in 1989, is much concerned with natural processes and (as with many conceptual artists) with time. For her most famous work hitherto, she scattered hundreds of ripe oranges across a warehouse floor, and panned the walls a matching shade. Since they were there for nearly three months, they shrivelled and decayed, while the colour of the walls remained the same.

Her new piece uses masses of cut flowers, laid on glass. The effect of so much life within the confines of Olympia promises to be breathtaking the first day. But by the fourth the blooms too will have faded and wilted.

The sensuous aspect of David Griffiths's work takes a rather different form. For some time he has been preoccupied with childhood, and with interactive art in which spectators are somehow drawn into participation, into making their own choices.

For Olympia he is creating his own darkened space, within which two projectors throw beams trained on the

same spot. One of them has images rooted in childhood, the other has colour filters. The one effectively obliterates the other until a spectator intervenes by stepping through one of the beams, so that the other is left in sole possession of the screen and can be properly read for the first time. On the other hand, the whole work can function only by suggestion, since it has

Conceptual art should not depend for its effect on traditional workmanship

to be synthesised in the mind of the beholder.

The other three artists selected by Andrew Renton are perhaps closer to the conceptual art of the Seventies. The most traditional is Marie-Jane Oyle, a sculptor with strong conceptual leanings. She graduated from Middlesex Poly in 1985, and has since worked as assistant to Sir Anthony Caro. Though her sculpture imitates nobody, she

connection shows, especially in her concern for immaculate craftsmanship.

She has worked a lot with plywood, sometimes arranging it in highly controlled heaps against walls, often seeing just how far the plywood will ply by pushing its loadability to the limit. For Olympia she promises a piece involving plywood and gravel and another made of clay sewage pipes.

Stephen Hepworth may be remembered from the recent Barclays prize show at the Serpentine. He is the one who filled up a wall with enlarged shorthand signs in foam rubber covered in purple velvet. This was not because visitors were supposed to know what the shorthand said: Hepworth's interest was rather in turning attention to the way that this particular language works. For Olympia he is working with another sort of signifier: the telephone number. Still velvet-covered, they are designed to look handwritten, as though on a giant scribbling board.

Catherine Yass, like Hepworth, graduated from Goldsmiths' in 1990, and works primarily with photography. Her characteristic pieces consist of transparencies of portraits shown in arrangements of light-boxes. Her mode of portraiture is often aggressive, not so much because it is

inherently hostile to her subjects as because it questions sharply. Some images are highly defined, others fuzzy beyond recognition: the point lies in the way they are combined.

The London Contemporary Art Fairs have worked hard in recent years to be taken seriously, by extending their activities beyond the traditional rabble of art traders to encompass curated shows, lectures and symposia. The sixth is no exception: with the art market still in recession it could hardly afford not to use all means to attract visitors. In addition to "London's Young Artists" the curated shows include the collection of the architect Max Gordon (of Satchell Collection fame), who died last year, the Bryan Montgomery collection of British and American art, and a selection from the Unilever Corporate Collection.

There are four days of "Art in Discussion" presented in association with the Contemporary Art Society. And of course there are the dealers' stands, around a hundred of them from 42 cities in 16 countries.

Art London 91 National Hall, Olympia, W14 (071-370 8486) Thurs-Sun 11am-8pm, admission £4.50, concessions £3. Privilege rate for *Times* readers £2.50; see page 18 for voucher

THEATRE

Food of love for the Bard

Martin Hoyle meets Guy Woolfenden, the man who puts Shakespeare to music

When the curtain rises on *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* at the Swan Theatre in Stratford tomorrow, Guy Woolfenden may echo Alexander the Great's cry for more worlds to conquer. The Royal Shakespeare Company's house composer will have written incidental music for every play in the Bard's canon, in some cases two or three times. "It's extraordinary how music recalls a production much more than talking about it. I find myself thinking, 'Gosh, that's where Alan Howard entered Harlequin'."

Woolfenden joined the RSC as assistant music director in 1962, moving up two years later during "that huge project" *The Wars of the Roses* with Peggy Ashcroft, David Warner and Ian Holm, Peter Hall directing. "We went through the tortures of the damned to get it on, but it was seminal. The RSC became a household word."

Unsmiling but benign, Woolfenden keeps a deadpan, throwaway humour in reserve, perhaps a result of nerve-straining work patterns over nearly 30 years. "I was trained by masters. Any big theatre organisation exists on controlled crisis management. If everything went according to plan it wouldn't come off."

"I cannot write on day one of rehearsals with no timing or mood to go on. You've got nothing, only a director with a vision feeling his way, and actors who haven't a clue. I worry for five or six weeks, then it comes out in a flood."

"The only thing I try not to leave late are the songs and dances: it's not fair to give them to the actors at the dress rehearsal. But incidental music? Forget it! They request it whenever it comes up, hand to mouth, day to day, like the request for a new prop, a different sword or the solution to a scene change."

"You must respond as quickly as lighting design or wardrobe. It's no more important than sets, costume or lighting. Certainly no more important than acting. It's the totality that counts."

Woolfenden is a theatre composer *par excellence*, so stage-struck at Cambridge that when he found there were no

horn parts in Honegger's *Jean de Arc at the Stake*, he auditioned as a singer in his determination to take part. Turning down an RSC job at the age of 22, he spent two years freelancing as a horn with Sadler's Wells in the Colin Davis regime, where "wonderful" opera performances reinforced his passion for the stage. He finally joined the RSC through Raymond Leppard, his tutor and a Cambridge contemporary of Peter Hall, who set up the company's musical resources around the core of a wind band.

The incidental music is part of the jobbing composer's day but the songs present difficulties if, like Woolfenden, you are "in awe" of Shakespeare the song-writer. "Once you've sucked out the essence of a lyric and heard the stage crew whistle it, it's difficult to tackle again." But switching idioms according to the



Woolfenden: worries for weeks then writes rapidly

production is easy. "The trick is to recognise your own fingerprints and let them come out in whatever style."

Woolfenden's commitment to the RSC comes out in anecdote and recollection, useful as well as triumphant. "What I'm proudest of has nothing to do with a score, a tune or an award, but the technique — if the director chooses — of putting music on stage, in costume, from memory, fully integrated into the play. All over the world, theatres can't be bothered: they'd rather use records."

REVIEWS PAGE 18
Theatre and Concerts

Your Marine Art — how much is it worth?

IN AUGUST Bonhams hold their annual Marine Art auction, timed to coincide with Cowes Week. This specialist sale attracts both national and international Marine Art collectors, ensuring high prices for nautical pictures, models and works of art.

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BRIEFING

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FOLLOWING the sudden departure of Michael Rudman, Chichester Festival Theatre has announced a revised summer season under the direction of Patrick Garland. Rudman's plans for the musical *The Tempest*, based on the songs of Don McLean, and *The Three Musketeers* have been scrapped. In their place are Shakespeare's *Henry VIII* — to star Keith Michell, directed by Ian Judge — and the ballerina Natalia Makarova in *Tovaritch*, a comedy about White Russians in 1920s Paris, directed by Garland.

Packed in

MANY would consider a film lasting 180 minutes quite long enough. Yet Kevin Costner and his co-producers of *Dances With Wolves*, emboldened by their clutch of Oscars, are thinking of replacing an hour of the snipped-away footage. A four-hour version could make its debut in cinemas, or be sliced into a television mini-series.

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Wobbling from a balanced outlook

It is the prime minister a wet, and a wimp, and wobbly? The publicity-mad nonentities of the Bruges Group and unconstructed Thatcherite zealots may say so. I could not possibly comment, except to observe that a new leader generally has virtues and vices that differentiate him from his predecessor, and to notice the proliferation during the past ten years or so of political insults beginning with "wet".

Wet is connected with wet blanket, and I think it started life in the playground, where sensitive and weak children are reduced to tears by their rowdier playmates. The earliest use in its present political connotation that I can find is from 1981. The term was originally used by Mrs Thatcher, in the old sense of soppy, feeble, liable to take the easy option.

Those members of her party or cabinet who refused to go along wholeheartedly with her hardline monetarist policies were called Wets, implying both that there was something weak and cowardly about them and that their presence diluted the efficacy of her policies. Like so many insults, it was adopted by its victims, and so came by its present meaning of liberal, leftist, anti-ideological.

Wimp was originally American. It is recorded as early as 1920 in specialist slang, but came into general use in the Seventies, and then crossed over to Britain. It means someone ineffectual and spineless — or wet. The word, it has been suggested, is derived from Wimpy in the *Popeye* cartoons. His full name is Wellington Wimpy, and he is often portrayed

whimp (wimp) slang. (orig. U.S.) [Origin uncertain, perh. f. wimpiness (cf. Eng. dial. wimping (of a dog) to whine)] A feeble or ineffectual person; one who is spineless or 'wet'.

cating a hamburger. This is where the proprietary name for a variety of hamburger also comes from. The word is probably connected with whimper, which was originally what a dog does when it whines. Whimper grew out of an older dialect word, "wimp", also a dog's noise of discontent. I do not think there is any connection with Cambridge undergraduate slang of wimp meaning a young woman, which faded away before the American wimp came in.

The third political w-word, wobbly, is never even than wet and wimpish. I think it is very new indeed in its present sense, used to describe somebody who wobbles in his opinions instead of having adamantine views that never swerve. "A man so various that he seem'd to be / Not one, but all mankind's epitome." / Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong! / Was everything by starts, and nothing long."

Until the late Eighties, to throw a wobbly was London slang for a violent loss of temper: someone in a fit of uncontrollable rage shakes his head and hands in a violent, uncoordinated manner. That, at least, is the plausible explanation of throwing a wobbly. But the word has now been taken over to describe a person who has flexible opinions, and tries to see all sides of a question. That is not necessarily a virtue, or a sin. Wimps, wets and wobbles of the world unite. We have nothing to lose but our balance.

Philip Howard

Guardians of England's glory demeaned

English Heritage is at a critical point. Michael Heseltine's baby finds itself a foundling, about to be dumped at the gates of Nottingham, while its sister, the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments, is being sent to Swindon, ensuring the two will never set eyes on each other again. At the same time, English Heritage's most effective department, the London division, is likely to have its powers removed. The staff are demoralised and many are leaving.

Almost every owner of a major historic building has an angry story to recount about the incompetence of English Heritage. Many of the difficulties began with the new stepfather at the environment department, Nicholas Ridley, who made a point of beating English Heritage as often as he did local planning authorities. Although English Heritage was established by act of Parliament as the secretary of state's statutory adviser on listed building matters, under Mr Ridley a new heritage division grew up within the DOE which repeatedly overturns Eng-

lish Heritage's recommendations on listing and on listed building consents, as well as rejecting its evidence at public enquiries.

Despite this, and the fact that the DOE did not even have the grace to give him the list of old Ancient Monuments cardholders, English Heritage's membership has risen from nothing to 200,000 in seven years under the chairmanship of Lord Montagu. Its name is now nearly as familiar as that of the National Trust, and access to the 400 castles and abbeys in its care has been substantially improved.

Lord Montagu retires in August, and the first task for the new chairman should be to reverse the move to Nottingham. That ministers can countenance such crass administrative folly is evidence that they have failed to consider the future of their own offspring. But this is hardly surprising. The post of minister for heritage is the lowest form of life in government, and over the past five years there have been no fewer than eight of them: Lord Belstead, Lord Elton, William Waldegrave, Virginia

Marcus Binney sees Whitehall jealousy and administrative folly behind the reorganisation of English Heritage

Bottomley, Lord Cairness, Lord Hesket, Lord Strathclyde and Baroness Blatch. And now Lady Blatch is tipped to move on to the industry department.

English Heritage should be organised with regional offices. That is the case with the monument services in France, Germany and Italy. As all these countries discovered long ago, coping with historic buildings requires regional expertise, knowledge of building materials, styles and craftsmanship, and first-hand acquaintance with planners, architects, builders and owners. This kind of specialist knowledge can be built up only by someone who lives and works locally for a long period.

If officials are all based in London or Nottingham, they must spend an inordinate amount of time out of the office, travelling.

The only day one can be reasonably sure of finding many English Heritage inspectors at their London desks is Monday. This is infuriating for everyone involved. If they were based in Bath, Norwich and Newcastle, they could be out on site in the morning and back in the office in the afternoon to deal with telephone calls and correspondence. Better still, owners could visit them in their offices, establishing a working relationship, rather than waiting for peripatetic inspectors and architects to arrive, only to find that the key people are constantly changing. This often means that no decision can be taken.

A more immediate threat is contained in a paper on conservation priorities to be discussed by the commissioners of English Heritage at their meeting next

week. There is a suggestion that English Heritage should concentrate on its advisory role and retreat from statutory work.

This may sound innocent enough, but it is a direct assault on the one part of English Heritage that functions effectively — the London division — and it is hard not to conclude that professional jealousy is involved. The London division is the old Historic Buildings division of the Greater London Council, and it is thanks substantially to its work that the historic fabric of London has survived decade after decade of devastating development pressures. The London division is the one part of English Heritage that has the staff, resources and experience to do its job properly. Also, it has inherited from the GLC the power to direct boroughs to refuse listed building applications, in the manner of most other monument services in Europe.

Now some are suggesting to the commissioners of English Heritage that the work of the London division is inordinately expensive. Tidy-minded officials at the DOE

resent the London division having powers that do not exist for the rest of the country, and are constantly pressing, behind the scenes, for their removal. If the commissioners of English Heritage want to ensure that the organisation remains an effective guardian of listed buildings, they must reject this recommendation.

Castrating the London division would simply reduce the best part of English Heritage to the level of the entirely new, untried regional teams that will try to cover the whole of England from London or Nottingham.

In 1979, the Queen's Speech contained a ringing commitment to "bring forward measures to protect our national heritage of historic buildings and artistic treasures". What is unforgivable, a decade later, is that ministers should have quite forgotten these words, even though membership of the National Trust exceeds two million, showing that more people care for the preservation of our heritage than ever before.

The author is president of SAVE Britain's Heritage.

Peter Millar believes the new European bank will fail to solve the economic disasters of the East

A beacon obscured by the smog

It is an odd thing for the hero of a novel to start off dead. Yet that is the basis of the plot in the most recent work by Jacques Attali, a man now better known as head of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which opened in London yesterday with grandiloquent speeches.

Le Premier Jour après Moi, published last September, tells of a ghost looking back on his life, which he sees as "a journey down a road of hypocrisy, boredom and mediocrity". M Attali would abjure any parallel between his fiction and his current activity. But would he be right?

There are grounds for doubt about the motivation, expertise and common-sense behind this grand new bank. It is really what it has been hailed as, a breath of life for the moribund economies of eastern Europe? Or is it just a *beau geste* camouflaging a dead duck?

The factories of Saxony and Bohemia are industrial disaster areas of antiquated equipment overmanned by the underskilled. To walk through the steelworks and coal mines of Lower Silesia is to descend into hell. Eastern Europe's economies have been crippled and then destroyed by managerial incompetence and rigid centralised planning. In the past, Western aid was often abused to abet that incompetence, to prop up grandiose schemes that could never work.

What is needed now is intermediate technology and know-how: an advanced version of the sort of self-help schemes proposed by Prince Charles and Sir Laurens van der Post for the third world. Instead, it is in danger of being offered dilettante philanthropy by out-of-touch idealists. In his launch speech yesterday, M Attali painted a scenario of imminent Armageddon, which, by implication, only his bank could cure: "Unless we take great care, unemployment, recession, xenophobia and intolerance will soon." John Major put the case slightly more soberly: "Even in the euphoria we all recognised that political reform alone would not be enough... without economic



Hell on earth that the West will subsidise: the industrial complex at Espenhein, East Germany, fuelled by brown coal

reform there could be no lasting prosperity." Fair enough. We in the West have proved that we are better at creating prosperity than anyone in eastern Europe has been over the past 40 years.

But for most of those 40 years, the governments of western Europe have hardly agreed on the means. We have experimented with state socialism and caring capitalism: the French left flirted with Stalinism, the Italians with a humane variant labelled, for its brief life, Euro-communism; the British invented the welfare state and then began to dismantle it; the Germans adopted it and made it

work. It is an accident of history that, at the moment communism crumbled, Europeans reached approximate agreement about the practical rules for a democratic market economy to provide a decent standard of living for the bulk of the population irrespective of the political vagaries of the party in power. But we still differ on some principles, and even the 12 members of the European Community remain a long way from economic convergence.

To listen to Mr Major yesterday, one might have thought that London had been chosen as the home of the new bank because the

world is so impressed by the Tories' privatisation record, and that this would now be the model for the new democracies. Instead, we should examine the origins of the bank. Back in the summer of 1989, when the Berlin Wall still stood, the Warsaw Pact still had a military structure and the EC was gliding idly on its argumentative way toward some form of integration, President Mitterrand of France had a dream (he is notoriously prone to them). This time he dreamt of a beacon to guide Poland and Czechoslovakia, the two east European states that had made any progress on the path

to democracy, towards the new Europe. A pan-European aid scheme named *Phare* (lighthouse) was set up. Then the dam broke across the whole of eastern Europe.

Phare was inadequate. The Bank for European Reconstruction and Development — *Berd* — was born. M Attali and M Mitterrand wanted it to be dominated by principles of French-style socialist centralism, a beacon of a society in which the state sponsors grand schemes, while the president is the chief patron of the arts and bankers write experimental novels. The hard-nosed British

and Americans, on the other hand, wanted it to be a small fund dedicated to helping private enterprise. Eventually it was agreed that *Berd* would be funded to the tune of 10 billion euros (£7 billion), divided between the private and public sectors. Its board was to be composed of luminaries from all shades of opinion.

The risk is that this vast assembly of the great and the good will produce fudge after fudge, confusing the eager but inexperienced economic chiefs in the East by giving a false impression of omniscience. Too few of those running the bank have any idea of what they are about to encounter. They are experienced at tinkering — at correcting existing institutions in a functioning economy with established rules — but not at dealing with what is virtually a void.

Take the lignite mines outside Leipzig in Saxony: heavy-built men in torn boiler suits, tired and dirty after a 10-hour shift manning the giant machines that gouge brown coal from the earth, making moonscape out of the countryside in their path to fuel the thirst for power of substandard steel plants and stinking chemical works.

The bank was intended to be a French-led counterweight to the growing German dominance of the new central Europe. But there is nothing to replace the German experience, much of it sinister. The estimates of how much it will cost to bring eastern Germany into line with the rest of the country have soared to £800 billion. The fund at *Berd*'s disposal, to be distributed across half a continent, is a drop in the ocean. But wrongly used, a single drop can be poisonous.

M Attali is right about one thing: the situation across eastern Europe is critical. Deteriorating privatisation agency, aimed to carry out a merciless blitzkrieg reorganisation of east German industry. It was right, but ruthless. Two weeks ago he was shot dead. And no amount of wishful thinking will bring him back. There are livelihoods at stake, and lives. Not just dreams.

...and moreover ALAN COREN

It is all right for the rest of you. You have gone out to work. Which is to say that if you have locked a front-door deadbolt which meets British Standard 3621 (having first secured all windows with sill-bedded Banhams and all tool-sheds doors with Chubb padlocks) of not less than 4mm, an activated your BS 4737 burglar alarm), you have done about as much towards the celebration of Crime Prevention Week as can be expected of anyone dashing off to catch the 8.06.

Always provided, of course, that you have not put any of the keys for said appliances under a flowerpot. According to several of my CPW leaflets, this is the first place burglars look. If the key is not there, they poke their hands through your letter-box to see if there is anything interesting on a string, but in your case they will find only short shrift, because you have fitted a letter-box cage with self-securing lid. You may now forget about Crime Prevention Week, because you have men's work to do with and mouths to feed, and provided that while on the 8.06 you take care "not to sit too close to a woman, because, remember, a woman may feel threatened by what you think are admiring looks" (*Practical Ways to Crack Crime*, Kenneth Baker, Home Office Publications), you have done your bit.

For those of us who have stayed in to work, however, Crime Prevention Week is not a period of brief maternal obedience, it is a period of comprehensive devotion; it is much

like Ramadan, except we eat even less because, remember, windows left open to allow cooking smells out will also allow burglars in, so why not fit an extractor?

I'll tell you why not, Ken. For one thing, or several, before I can drive down to buy an extractor, I will first have to "check all car windows, wing mirrors, lights and any hi-fi system with the registration number, and use a sticker to tell thieves that you have done so". Once I have done so, all I then have to do is find an extractor-shop adjacent to "a public car-park that is well supervised with restricted entry and exit points, good lighting, and security cameras, taking care to avoid those near overgrown landscaping which may provide cover for thieves".

Having eventually found one such, and having of course made a note of any stranger showing interest in my vehicle ("he may be admiring it... but he could be thinking of stealing it"), I can then limp to my destination, avoiding dark alleys and concealed doorways, and regularly crossing the road "to reassure any woman walking alone that you are not following her".

I am limping by the way, because not only do I have a wallet containing my immediate needs in my front trouser pocket with my hand firmly clasped around it, I have a sheaf of excess cash I have been advised not to leave in the house but keep securely upon my person, and I am further encumbered by the self-securing-lidded flowerpot around my neck on a stout

chain equipped with a Chubb padlock hamp of not less than 4mm, because I do not know what else to do with all my keys.

You will see that it is easier not to cook. Furthermore, by not cooking I am free to engage in my manner of crime-prevention, from "planting thorny hedges along boundaries (but make sure the house is still visible to passers-by)", to marking all my belongings with my date of birth, using an invisible pen (*sic*), checking the credentials of all callers, and taking notes on anyone loitering suspiciously.

For those of us who stay in to work, this is itself a full-time job; 9.4 per cent of all writing consists of staring out of the window, and if it is done in the attic, you would not believe the number of suspicious loiterers a lack is able to spot between sentences. Even as I type this, I can see a man four gardens away, looking under a flowerpot. Is he a householder, a gardener, a burglar, or merely an incontinent fantasist who enjoys watching woodlice copulate? Who can say?

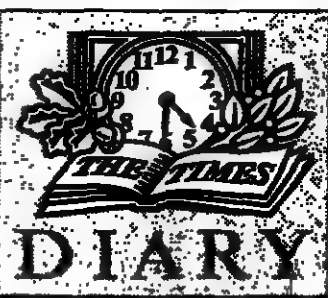
Well, he can, if I go down and check his credentials, but I have been advised not to tackle him unless I can be sure of apprehending him, and I cannot tell from up here how big he is, or even (since I am to watch out for any weapon, however unlikely) how big the flowerpot is.

I wish I could take my eyes off him for a second. I need to go over to the bookshelf to find out who it was who said that eternal vigilance was the price of freedom, and tell him he got it the wrong way round.

So you thought Kitty was catty

Another book is set to castigate the Reagan years in the White House, and this one is all the more hurtful for being an authorised biography. Far from coming to the rescue after the vitriol of Kitty Kelley's unofficial book about Nancy, the carefully hand-picked biographer of her husband will rub salt into the wounds with his conclusion that Reagan was not up to the job. Edmund Morris was chosen by Nancy Reagan six years ago to burnish her husband's place in history. A former British advertising executive, he received a £2 million advance for the book, which is due for publication in autumn 1992. Morris's Pulitzer-Prize-winning biography of President Theodore Roosevelt had impressed the Reagans, who probably anticipated a similarly flattering portrait. They gave Morris remarkable access to the White House during their last four years there. After a routine FBI security check, he was able to sit in on presidential meetings, spent off-duty time with the couple, and even accompanied Reagan to the 1985 Geneva summit with President Gorbachev. He has also been granted access to the former leader's papers and diaries.

The couple may live to regret their decision, however, for the result will be far from hagiography. "Edmund's no muck-raker," says a senior publishing source in New York. "He's a top-notch author who is going to be blunt about Reagan's presidency and pretty damning about his capacity for the job — rather unusual for an official biography." Georges Bonchart, the literary agent handling the book in New York, says Morris will deal with all sorts of matters the Reagans have tried to brush under the carpet,



such as Ronald's first marriage to Jane Wyman. "It will be a totally independent work. The Reagans have no veto and probably won't even see it before it appears," he says.

Reassuring news for all those who have slugged unsuccessfully around Tory selection conferences. John Wilkinson, MP for Rushley-Northwood, has just learnt that among the 250 hopefuls he saw off when selected for the seat in 1975 was John Major. The future prime minister did not even make the shortlist of three, in which Wilkinson beat Nigel Forman (who later became MP for Carshalton) and Alan Hazell (who now represents Saffron Walden). Major's career clearly suffered no lasting damage. But what of the three considered at the time more promising? Backbenchers all.

Boris the good

Boris Yeltsin, in Strasbourg yesterday to address Euro MPs, is one of those people who inspire either total admiration or loathing. Ruth Carlidge is an unashamed fan. She got to know him during the three years from 1985 when her husband, Sir Bryan Carlidge, was British ambassador to Moscow.

"Yeltsin is brilliant," she says. To illustrate why he is so popular with the man in the street, she tells of the incident that first made her aware of him. He went into a

Moscow shop and told the assistants: "Smile and hurry up because you have a long queue waiting," adding: "And bring out that sausage at the back that you are going to sell on the black market."

Now living in Oxford, where her husband is principal of Lincoln College, Lady Carlidge is planning a book about her time in Moscow. She has given it the working title *What Cannot Happen Happens in Russia*.

Scotch on the rocks

Much merriment in the Scottish Tories' new headquarters over an 8ft model of a sailing ship which has been given pride of place in the foyer. It is called the Great Michael, and some party wags are suggesting that its history is not



disimilar to that of another ship that set sail in Scotland, the community charge.

The Great Michael took five years to plan and build. The cost was enormous. According to popular legend it consumed all the forest

of Fife, about 22,000 mature trees. But within two years of being launched in 1511, the ship sank without trace, with the loss of all hands. What replaced it? No one at Tory head office seems to know.

Among the controversial modern songs chosen by the new Archbishop of Canterbury for his enthronement on Friday and attacked by supporters of traditional liturgy is "Sing of the Lord's goodness". It is said to be notable for its "catchy five-bar rhythm", using popular influences "from Dave Brubeck to Goldspelt". Dr Carey has clearly decided that if the devil should not have all the best tunes, neither should any one denomination. The tune was written by Ernest Sands, a Roman Catholic parish priest in Birkenhead.

V for voluminous

What is probably the largest private collection of material on Winston Churchill is about to be broken up because it has grown too big. The 4,500 books and magazine articles, written in several languages, have been amassed by Mark Weber, treasurer of the International Churchill Society, whose members include Lady Spenser, Churchill's daughter, and Martin Gilbert, his biographer. The collection is worth £100,000.

"It breaks my heart to sell," says Weber, "but there is no room in my flat for any more." The 500 titles which are for sale date from the turn of the century to 1965 and range in price from £50 to £600.

The people who live beneath Weber's second-floor flat in South Kensington will be pleased at the decision. Weber's floor is straining under the weight of the collection. "It was when my bookcase collapsed, breaking an antique table, that I knew the collection had to be dismantled," he says. "I could not find my telephone for four days."

150-150



HAVEN FOR THE KURDS

Serious confusion now surrounds Western policy towards the Kurds. The prime minister, John Major, appears to envisage militarily defended "safe havens" for the Kurdish minority within Iraq. The Americans emphatically do not. Without American support, at least from the air, such havens can have little meaning. British troops have withdrawn almost completely from the Gulf, yet Mr Major on Sunday grandly declared his intention to "provide a longer-term solution to the problem of the Kurds". He admitted that he may well end the affair with "egg on my face". Iraq has promised to smash his havens, though it did yesterday admit UN observers to the Kurdish region.

On the surface, the safe havens were a gauche attempt by Mr Major, under backstairs pressure from "friends" of Margaret Thatcher, to appear as tough with President Saddam Hussein as his predecessor would have been. The left wing goes Mr Major on, oddly finding in the Kurds a cause for military adventurism it failed to see in the Kuwaitis. Mr Major seems ready to be goaded. But he risks repeating the mistake President Bush made during the war, in leading the Kurds to count on more support than can possibly be delivered.

As long as Saddam Hussein is in power, there is little hope of true security for Kurds inside Iraq: little hope, but that little hope is, for the time being, all there is to build on. The alternative is for the Kurds to become the new Palestinians of the Middle East, an unwanted migratory people, pawns in the political games of others.

Any Western bid to set up militarily defended zones round the towns and cities of northern Iraq would encourage the Kurds in a civil war against Saddam, probably with the tacit, possibly with the active, support of Turkey and Iran. This would entail a long-term commitment, and de facto partition of Iraq. The logistical, international and dip-

lomatic implications of such intervention, have not been spelt out by Mr Major, though they are plain enough in Washington.

To help refugees wherever they can be reached and to save their lives is one thing. To finance and arm a military insurrection, however just its cause, is another. Mr Major appears to be calling for the first while threatening the second. His hope is that Saddam, in response to regional and global pressure and to obtain relief from sanctions, may be induced not just to accept UN observers to the Kurdish areas but let them stay and become, in effect, guarantors of Kurdish security.

If the civilian observers are no more than guests of Saddam's regime, to visit, see no evil and depart, they will have served no purpose and will leave Mr Major's plan as naked as before. The best hope is that they can enter the Kurdish areas in strength and stay as personal witnesses (or hostages) to Saddam's good behaviour as the refugees return, perhaps buying time for some new Kurdish settlement while American planes continue to circle overhead. If this is Mr Major's hope, then good luck to him, though he did not help his cause by implying that the world should arm the observers (and the Kurds?) against Saddam's troops.

Ever since the expedition to free Kuwait, the world has been pushing nervously at the boundaries of what might be acceptable intervention in the internal affairs of nations. A UN involvement on the ground in Iraq may not amount to much, but if it secures a safe migration of Kurds back into Iraq it will have achieved both a humanitarian purpose and broken new territory. It would imply a new form of monitoring of human rights abuses, of scrutiny on the ground backed up by economic and diplomatic sanctions — with military might in the background. The concept is sound, but Mr Major would help it more were he less confusing in explaining and defending it.

JOB FOR THE BOYS

Labour's national executive committee spent yesterday "tidying up" (or should it be "watering down") the party's election manifesto. But the outcome of the next general election may also be determined in last night's second engagement, between the party's officers and 27 Lambeth councillors. The councillors represent the remainder of the council's Labour group, after the recent decision of the national party to suspend 13 others, including the council leader, Joan Twelves. Neil Kinnock craves headlines trumpeting the demise of his lunatic left more than any other electoral boon.

Constitutionally, the suspension of the 13 was an outrage. These are the elected members of the borough council, chosen for good or ill by local people to represent their interests. If they choose to fly the Pan-African Congress flag from the town hall, or rename public parks after Asian politicians, or pay host to Sinn Féin, so be it. The people of Lambeth may throw them out at the next election if they do not like them. The apparatus of Walworth Road cannot complain that the Tory government is riding roughshod over local democracy and then do the same themselves.

Mr Kinnock has never stood as well in the polls as when he threw out the Liverpool Militants after the party conference in 1985. He has no intention of being "constitutionalised" out of taking the strong action he favours. Indeed, some of his colleagues regret that there are so few left to expel.

While Lambeth is a blot on south London, neighbouring Southwark has returned to sanity. While Hackney offered courses for bereaved black lesbians, Islington proclaims its dedication to efficiency in the provision of services. So does Birmingham, so do Sheffield and Newcastle. Though the Wirral is still influenced by Militant, as reported in

The Times today, the Trotskyists are in full retreat in the city just across the Mersey.

The emergence of the urban left in Britain is a phenomenon much analysed. It owes something to a politically active generation that never outgrew the late 1960s. It owes more to the defects of local finance, which meant that residents were insulated from the cost of high spending by rebates. And it was buttressed by the power of local town hall employers, assisted by the rules of the Labour party. These rules allowed the unions to sit on the party committees that chose local councillors and to punish, with deselection, those who acted against their members' interests. This was pure Tammany Hall politics and still applies in Lambeth, where the sloth of much of the workforce is as damaging to the interests of local residents as the councillors' ideology. The 13 councillors deserve what they are getting less because of their beliefs, than because of their subservience to the bidding of their unions.

Mr Kinnock has not controlled this problem on his own. None has cheered his efforts louder than the national leaderships of the local government unions, disgusted by the tinpot dictators operating in their name at local level. They have given Mr Kinnock an executive and a conference that will vote for expulsions whenever he wants them to.

This is effective but hardly democratic. The long-term solution is to ensure that all Labour councillors are chosen by a one-person one-vote ballot of party members. The local unions should be stripped of their special rights and privileges over selection. Until this is done, the suspicion that Labour locally is still a party for the providers of services rather than for the consumers will haunt its leader, and hamper its chances of electoral advance.

OPENING UP THE OPERA

Over 200 hopeful men lined up yesterday in a shabby anteroom in Earl's Court to show off their spear-carrying skills to the producers of *Tosca*, being staged in the stadium in June. Over five nights, 65,000 people will pay between £25 and £45 to hear a cast of nearly 300 headed by Julia Migenes belt out Puccini through heavily-amplifying speakers. The promotional, marketing and production techniques borrow heavily from rock music. But opera buffs should not snuff too loudly. The opera boom of the past decade should be welcomed as a sign that this country is becoming more not less civilised.

In Italy, opera has always appealed to the masses. In Britain (perhaps excepting Wales) it has acquired an exclusively middle-class image. English National Opera has proved that it is possible to attract a wider audience to watch slim Britons singing foreign operas in English. Now Terry Dicks, the arts world's least favourite MP, can no longer attack subsidies for the "fat cats" who go to the opera: "an overweight Italian singing in his own language".

The established opera houses are sometimes reluctant to concede that if traditional opera is an acquired taste, unmelodious modern opera is even more so. Connoisseurs of the esoteric may sneer at the tunefulness of Puccini, but newcomers can find even the sound of a trained voice and the artificiality of the plot difficult to get used to. To assume that those who have just begun to fall for *Madam Butterfly*, *La traviata*, or even *Der Rosenkavalier* will also melt at operas by Alban Berg or Schoenberg is optimistic, as ENO discovered to its cost this season. While *Tosca* and *Die Zauber-*

flöte won audiences of 85 and 88 per cent, Berg's *Wozzeck* only half filled the Coliseum.

That is not to say that the opera houses should ignore the modern repertoire. ENO should be congratulated for sustaining a season divided entirely between Mozart and the twentieth century. Next month, the Royal Opera House will host the premiere of Harrison Birtwistle's *Sir Gawan*, and Steven Oliver's *Timon of Athens* will have its first performance at the Coliseum. Doubtless, Covent Garden will fail to fill the 94 per cent of its seats that has been its remarkably high average for the season. But any art form, to maintain its vibrancy, must encourage the new.

What opera is starting to see in Britain has been evident in many art forms for centuries: a division between the *cognoscenti* and the rest. Almost everybody goes to the cinema; only a tiny few frequent film festivals. Those who go to their local Odeon to catch the latest Steven Spielberg movie might balk at Andrei Tarkovsky. But the fact that so many want to see mainstream films allows film companies to put money into riskier, more artistic ventures.

Until recently in this country, the opera has been watched only by *cognoscenti*. Some of the new breed of opera-lovers may learn to love less accessible modern composers. But those who do not will still help the contemporary art form to thrive. The aficionados should be grateful to those who, enthused by *Aida*, *Carmen* or *Tosca* in a stadium, graduate to Mozart, Verdi and Puccini in an opera house. Their cross-subsidy will be what keeps modern opera alive.

Labour thrust on crime prevention

From the Shadow Home Secretary

Sir, In today's editorial, "Neither prevented nor cured" (April 15), you describe the statement that we are now facing "the worst crime wave in our history" as "alarmist nonsense". It is a simple statement of fact. In 1990 there were 4.5 million reported crimes, an increase of 17 per cent over the previous year and the highest level of crime ever recorded.

You then go on to take issue with my assertion that "people are the victims, they are not the cause". Of course we must all be more vigilant, but to suggest that the victims of crime only have themselves to blame is to ignore the misery and suffering caused to millions by the present crime wave.

Your editorial goes further than simply ignoring the suffering caused by burglaries and break-ins. But, as well as being callous, it is patently absurd. To advocate, as you do, that the public be discouraged from reporting petty crime is a preposterous proposition. It would give the green light to thousands of petty thieves and guarantee a crime wave of monumental proportions. The result would be a total collapse in the relationship between police and public.

What the people of this country want is a lower crime rate and that can only come about through more effective methods of crime prevention. The government's public relations exercise will not do. Spending £4.5 million on advertising — one pound for every crime reported in 1990 — will not put a single extra police officer on the beat or improve the lighting in a single street.

The Labour party has produced a comprehensive crime-prevention policy based on a close partnership between police, public and local authorities. It is cost-effective and has been broadly welcomed by Crime Concern, the body most directly involved.

We will implement it. And in so doing, we will place the needs and demands of the victim at the forefront of our activities rather than pursuing the policies of despair advocated by your newspaper.

Yours faithfully,
ROY HATTERSLEY,
House of Commons,
April 15.

From Mrs Nanette Moore

Sir, You report today "government efforts to make the public shoulder more responsibility for tackling crime". I await with interest government efforts to make criminals shoulder more responsibility for committing crimes.

Yours faithfully,
NANETTE MOORE,
137 Wheatley Lane Road,
Barrowford, Nelson, Lancashire,
April 10.

Quality of teachers

From Mr Rodney E. B. Atkinson

Sir, Martin Jacques ("How teachers can again walk tall", April 3) is right to advise against "teacher-baiting", but having identified the decline in professionalism among teachers, his solution — to promise those same teachers a 20 per cent pay rise — cannot be taken seriously.

The quality of teachers has indeed declined as their relative remuneration and social status have fallen. Public-sector pay is a lottery because governments which are driven by political pressure have chosen to determine levels of pay rather than allow an independent body to set standards. As a result a Conservative government has probably been too generous to the police and armed services just as a Labour government would have a penchant for social workers and teachers.

The solution is for the government to withdraw from pay determination and link public and private-sector pay through a "surrogate market" mechanism. My recent Bow Group paper, "Conservatism in Danger", proposed a "public-sector standards board" which would replace collective bargaining and all existing pay boards in the public sector.

The board would set, monitor and maintain standards of employee throughout the public sector. The government would then have to pay whatever the market price of such employees proved to be. Not only would such a system depoliticise public-sector pay, but relative pay within each profession would be more easily determined and any high-grade professionals at present excluded from education would find their way into the classroom.

The consumer of public goods and services would be better served, teachers of the right calibre would certainly be better paid and the descent into the worst excesses of trade unionism would be reversed.

Yours sincerely,
RODNEY E. B. ATKINSON,
60 Ashbourne Court,
Woodside Park Road, N12.

In the doghouse

From Mrs Meryl Docker

Sir, It is obvious from his assessment of the Yorkshire terrier — incoherence apart — that Dr Knight (April 1) has never owned a Jack Russell.

Yours etc,
MERYL DOCKER,
Rosemary Cottage, Chapel Road,
Old Newton, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071 782 5046).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Peaslington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

Turkey replies to critics on Kurds' aid

From the Ambassador of Turkey

Sir, May I say how strongly I object to the allegations of "bureaucracy" and "corruption" that your report, "Desperation in the camps" (April 13), attributed to Turkish authorities in their effort to provide relief to the refugees on the Turkish-Iraqi border.

There are approximately 600,000 refugees amassed at the border region. The terrain is one of the most rugged in the world with ridges and plateaus that reach about 10,000 feet. The few dirt roads available into the area, already channelling rivers of mud, are at many places narrower than the actual axle-width of the trucks carrying relief materials up the mountainsides. Unbelievably harsh climatic conditions do not help either.

Under these impossible circumstances the Turkish government, the Red Crescent society, the army, the local authorities and the very inhabitants of the region are spending every humanly possible effort to ensure that the maximum amount of relief material available reaches the refugees.

You report accusations against the Turkish authorities of obstruction and corruption. Allow me to give you some shocking statistics: 100,000 tents are required to shelter 600,000 refugees if each would accommodate six persons. At the start of the influx of the refugees the Turkish Red Crescent society immediately despatched all of the 1,700 tents available to it.

Despite frantic calls to the entire international community, only 6,500 tents were received from abroad as of April 11. Whereas 1,200,000 blankets are required, two for each individual, only 152,000 could be secured.

Six hundred thousand loaves of bread have to be supplied to the refugees every single day. This means 450 tonnes of flour a day.

Nurses' status

From Mrs A. D. MacInnes

Sir, The skills of nursing (leading article, April 4; letters, April 6, 11) are different from those of medicine. I see the image problem stemming from two areas: first, the need for women to develop their assertiveness and self-worth, and secondly, older nurses such as myself were trained without research skills.

This denied us a knowledge base, which medicine already had, when dealing with other disciplines. More recently, however, trained nurses are taught to question, and slowly nurses are expanding their research skills and knowledge base.

As an independent practitioner in health visiting, part of my job involves making referrals to and accepting them from medical and social agencies for families on my caseload. I do not feel the need to add MB ChB after my name to improve my nursing image.

Yours sincerely,
ANN MACINNES,
521 High Street,
Newarthill,
Motherwell,
Strathclyde.

A lesson for Tories?

From Mrs Edwina Currie, MP for

Derbyshire South (Conservative)
Sir, My colleague, Alistair Burt, MP (April 15), is quite right to express concern about disunity in the Conservative party. We are talking ourselves into a quite unnecessary corner. But then, what expatriate accents like Sir Alan Walters as friends, who needs enemies?

The electorate are, I suspect, much more shrewd than we realise about John Major's promise and performance to date. Your own Mori poll summary (report, April 15) showed he still has the approval of 58 per cent of voters, only 2 per

Church reappraisal

From the Reverend Michael

Hamilton Sharp
Sir, Nicolas Stacey (April 4), asking the Church of England to consider its deployment of clergy, suggests more involvement in secular life. Here he is right. But there has to be also the ministry to communities in town and countryside.

To be real, this ministry has to be local and personal. A priest with eight parishes may have (if he is lucky) a maintaining ministry, but not an advancing one.

To advance means costly personal contact. Every community however small needs its spiritual leader. If this cannot be a paid priest, then a trained non-stipendiary or a lay person must fulfil the role.

The Church needs desks, computers and answering telephones, but it cannot have them without something else. The traditional idea of the person in his (one) parish is unpopular with bishops and synods, but is, I submit, correct.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL HAMILTON SHARP,
Tunstall Old School,
Woodbridge, Suffolk.

From Mr Mark Hadley

Sir, Surely Nicolas Stacey is wrong about the Church of England's priorities. A swift perusal of synod agendas or diocesan business might lead a casual observer to believe that the Church thinks of little else other than its stipendiary staff and their ministries.

Surely the Church's priority should be to equip and set free its lay members truly to be salt, light and yeast in God's world, rather than

Even if the flour were available, where do you bake them and how do you deliver them to the masses?

Time and again the Turkish government stated clearly that in this part of the country adequate infrastructure does not exist to cope with this colossal human tragedy. Moreover, the daily cost of maintaining these masses is estimated to be approximately £500,000. This is the magnitude of the colossal humanitarian problem which confronts the whole of humankind.

Given the geographical realities, the relief operations will have to rely absolutely on the availability of hundreds of giant cargo helicopters if materials and foodstuffs are to reach the masses. Air drops from a squadron or two of fixed-wing aircraft are inefficient and inaccurate and lead to riots, even casualties, as we all witnessed at the spots where the materials land.

Only the UK, Germany and the US responded to our calls by deploying some numbers of Chinook-type helicopters. We need, however, hundreds and not scores of such rotary-wing aircraft. When will these hundreds be available? It seems that in the abundance of criticism a concerted international effort is conspicuous by its absence.

As for the charges of corruption, evidence should be provided, which I commit myself to pursue to the end. Surely you will agree that accusation without foundation is debasing.

Expressions of humanitarian sentiments are easy to make and rhetoric is easy to have become the fashion of the day, whereas in Turkey we are already well involved in emergency assistance, whenever and wherever we can reach the masses, and all is done on the basis of Turkey's meagre resources.

Yours sincerely,
NURVER NURES,
Turkish Embassy,
43 Belgrave Square, SW1,
April 14.

From Dr Jane Bowskill

Sir, I am a general practitioner and qualified as a state-registered nurse in 1975. I must challenge your leader's assumption that it is the medical profession who prevent nurses from expanding their role. Having been a part of both systems I feel that it is the nursing hierarchy which increasingly undermines nurses' confidence in their ability to take on more complex or paramedical tasks.

As an example, the practice nurse I employ has been told that she must not undertake various tasks until she has a signed certificate from me saying that she is competent to do so. She has been in practice for nearly 30 years, syringing ears, giving injections etc., all this time.

The local district nurses cannot even give a glycerine suppository to a constipated patient or change the type of dressing applied to a wound without an order in writing — on the required "pink form" too.

The nurses' constant fear seems to be that they are not "covered" to do certain things without a doctor's written authority.

Yours sincerely,
S. J. BOWSKILL,
48 Lower Ham Road,
Kingston upon Thames, Surrey.

cent down on his astonishing (and surely unsustainable) January peak. His ratings are persistently also well above those of both Mr Kinnock and Mr Ashdown.

The new PM is notably a lot more popular than the rest of us in the Tory party. Who knows? Perhaps a thoughtful approach to the confounding problems of the 1990s, a firm belief in consultation and a courteous manner are genuinely appreciated by the British public. There's a lesson there for all of us, commentators and critics alike.

Yours sincerely,
EDWINA CURRIE,
House of Commons,
April 15.

absorbing their energies into the institution to help hard-pressed clergy run a style of ministry which indeed may no longer be appropriate. Surely what is needed are "radical measures" to use all Christian people, not merely the clergy, "in more imaginative ways".

Yours faithfully,
MARK HEDLEY,
55 Everton Road, Liverpool 6.

From the Rector of The Candles

with Folke and Havel

Sir, The views expressed by Mr Stacey have been heard before. At such times it is helpful to remember that worship is offered vicariously in our parish churches on behalf of the entire parish — "we and all thy whole Church" (prayer of oblation in the Book of Common Prayer).

Numbers are relatively unimportant and small congregations are certainly not demoralising. In fact they encourage us by the knowledge that at least "the few" are doing their duty for the parish.

None the less, in my eight villages with six churches, not five, and a total population of some 1,600 we rarely reach down to single figures. The past month has always been double figures, including Wednesday evenings during Lent and Easter. Communicants amounted to 14 per cent of the population.

Of course, we only use the Book of Common Prayer and the person has been here for a quarter of a century! Be of good courage.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK JOHN HILLIER,
The Rectory, Bishops Caudle,
Sherborne, Dorset,
April 4.

A national forum on local issues

From Professor R. A. W. Rhodes

Sir, The government has embarked on a major review of the finance, structure, functions and internal management of local authorities. Nothing has been ruled out of this review.

Ideas canvassed include matters of great constitutional significance, such as the nationalisation of higher education and the removal of police funding from local government. Ideas tried in this country, like elected mayors, are being promoted.

A sharp reduction in the number of councillors is a fundamental change in the nature of representative democracy is contemplated. The present structure of local government, extensively and laboriously assembled relatively recently, is being re-examined.

The review is being conducted in a matter of weeks. Monitoring the options and alternatives is confined to the Department of the Environment and a cabinet committee. There has been no general invitation to submit ideas and no promotion of public discussion. Few realise the extent and implications of the ideas being proposed.

Local government is a vital part of the government of the country. It has faced a decade of unprecedented change. Any further changes must command agreement and be designed to endure beyond this century. As independent political scientists, we urge government to promote a wider debate of these issues, under the supervision of an independent body such as a royal commission.

Yours faithfully,
R. A. W. RHODES (York University),
ALAN ALEXANDER (Scottish Local Authorities Management Centre),
JOHN BENNINGTON (Warwick),
VERNON BOGDANOR (Oxford),
MIKE CAMPBELL (Leeds Polytechnic),
NICHOLAS DEAKIN (Birmingham),
MALCOLM GRANT (London University),
JOHN GYFORD (University College London),
DILYS HILL (Southampton),
P. M. JACKSON (Leicester),
PETER JOHN (Policy Studies Institute),
BARRY JONES (University of Wales),
VALERIE KAHN (Salford),
JULIAN LE GRAND (Bristol),
MARTIN LOUGHLIN (Glasgow),
STEWART RANSON (Birmingham),
BRIAN ROBSON (Manchester),
JEFFREY STANIER (Exeter),
J. D. STEWART (Birmingham),
MURRAY STEWART (Bristol),
University of York,
Department of Politics,
Heslington, York,
April 12.

Beneath the surface

From the Chairman of the

Advertising Standards Authority

Sir, Since I took up my post in January I have obviously pondered about the kind of issue raised by Bernard Levin ("Ignore this petty coterie", April 15) on what the sub-heading calls "the row over Swedish undies ads".

The ASA's job is to see that advertisements are legal, decent, honest and truthful. Clearly decency, as the most subjective of these criteria, is overall the hardest to determine.

Research may be of some limited help. Research which the ASA published last year suggested that perhaps half the general public objected to the irrelevant use of women in advertising, and quite a bit more to the use of sex as a selling device. Only a third, however, felt that women are demeaned in advertising. But there is a minority which feels passionately on this subject.

The question which has faced the ASA council over the years is how to find a commonsense balance between strongly held minority views and the perhaps less passionate views of the majority. We should not be ruled by minorities, but we should respect their feelings.

Yours faithfully,
TIMOTHY RAISSON, Chairman,
Advertising Standards Authority,
Brook House,
2-16 Torrington Place, WC1,
April 15.

Wrong pitch

From Mr Bruce Garner

Sir, I note your heading (B flat?) to Mr Walker's letter today, and recall the humming bee (*Bombus terrestris*, no doubt) that settled on my arm one summer day and, in response to my playful overture, stung me. I forget now the pitch of its hum, but the sting was certainly B sharp.

Yours etc,
BRUCE H. GARNER,
2 River Meadow,
Huntingford Abbas,
Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire,
April 12.

From Mr Tony Pristavec

Sir, I was intrigued to read that the bumble bee appears to have changed its pitch from C sharp below middle C to D below middle C.

It is obvious that the humble creature has given up the annoying practice of performing at "baroque" pitch. We can only hope it has set a precedent.

Yours faithfully,
TONY PRISTAVEC
(Concerts Manager),
Victor Hochhauser Ltd.,
4 Oak Hill Way, NW3,
April 12.

By RICHARD FORD
LITICAL CORRESPONDENT

The programme said that he realised on a canal boat holiday with Robert Atkins, now sports minister, five years ago that the way to succeed Mrs Thatcher was to steer a middle course. It said that Mr Major was astonished to be made foreign secretary. Mr Atkins said: "He was shaken by the fact that this was a job he had not anticipated, had not expected and wasn't sure how he could cope."



By JOE JOSEPH

COST: TAXES! ... taxes! party refuse the calculat showin rates of £1 house

LABOUR PROMISES

- clear
- game
- Labour
- the b
- being

Ralph Lamb

While Mr. Hespworth endeavored to endorse formally figures, he said that objections by his staff had led to the conclusion that returning to the old method would produce a saving of 10¢ for each two-person household, as Labour claims. He added, however, he made no statement that there would be gains and losers under the new plan, but that it was in line with those in the private value properties market hit by the system.

every charge payer would be £140 better-off. Some would lose heavily and by the councils from spendings on strictions Labour risks losing bills to rise rather than fall.

Some treasurers are of the view that the campaign lessens the local government's position in May will develop as a "dutch auction", where parties promising lower rates are elected.

Mr Gould said that while it was wrong to suggest that the campaign lessens the local government's position in May will develop as a "dutch auction", where parties promising lower rates are elected.

"The fact is that they accept the validity of our promise that the average two-person household would be £140 better off under our fair rates than they are under the poll tax," he said. "Their own calculations show that we are right and no matter how the Conservatives try to wrangle they know that we are right."

Plight of Su

... of incredulity.

Continued from page 1

Some treasurers are worried that the campaign leading up to the local government elections in May will develop into a "dutch auction", with the parties promising lower bills if they are elected.

"The fact is that they accept the validity of our promise that the average two-person household would be £140 better off under our fair rates than they are under the poll tax," he said. "Their own calculations show that we are right and no matter how the Conservatives try to wriggle they know that we are right."

Continued from page 1

firmly back on the agenda. We are all interdependent, and Africa is part of that. We need to maintain an investment, be it in interest, or money. It is an exciting and vibrant continent, and it can have a great future, and that is partly up to us." Oxfam officials yesterday met Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, to underline the Princess Royal's warning. The charity is calling on Mr Hurd

A consortium of leading relief agencies said that more than 27 million people faced starvation across the continent. "The European Community record in responding to this famine could be much better," the charities said in a joint statement to the EC.

A crossword puzzle grid with 25 numbered squares indicating the starting positions for words. The grid is 10 squares wide and 10 squares high. Black squares are placed in a pattern that leaves white squares for letters. Numbers 1 through 25 are placed in the top-left corner of the starting squares for each word.

1 THE CASE OF 2 MONTHS AGO YESTERDAY A CHANGSWARD WAS MURDERING IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES. IT
2 WAS: FIGHT OVERBEARING HUSBAND (6).

[illegible]

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 1

Grampian & E Highlands
NW Scotland
Caithness, Orkney & Shetland
N Ireland

724
725
726
727

Information supplied by Met Office



was: Fight overbearing husband (6).

minute (cheap rate) and 45p per minute at all other times.

(59F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 1C (34F).
to 6 pm, nil. Surv. 24 hr to 6 pm, 17

air: 24hr
hr.

at 1 Virginia Street, L.
Scanning Park, Chicago
Manufactured in U.S.A.

Box 441 LEJ, telephone 041 420 1000.

Printed by Times Newspapers Ltd
at 124 Portman Street,
London, W1A 2JQ.
Tuesday, April 16, 1991.

PRICE

● BUSINESS AND FINANCE 21-28
● LAW 28-29
● SPORT 32-36

BUSINESS

TUESDAY APRIL 16 1991

Business Editor
John Bell

Excessive pay rises 'threaten rate cuts'

EXCESSIVE rises in public sector pay threaten cuts in interest rates needed to stimulate Britain's economy, John Banham, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, told members of the London Foreign Exchange Association last night.

Mr Banham said public sector pay negotiators had failed to match a moderation in private sector settlements in response to recession.

He said "mindless inflation" of settlements to inflation amounted to an accommodation with the government's principal economic enemy, inflation itself.

Manufacturing pay awards averaged 8.3 per cent in the first quarter this year. Some 800,000 white collar local authority workers are seeking increases of up to 15 per cent, and railway workers have rejected a 6.5 per cent offer to press for 10 per cent rises.

Mr Banham said: "Public sector pay settlements in the financial year to March 1992 — when inflation should be under 5 per cent — will be based on an increase of 9.3 per cent in the retail price index for the year to December 1990." The watchword for pay negotiators should be "no performance increase, no pay increase," he said.

East German papers for sale

Freund has offered to sell ten former East German Communist party regional newspapers to western German publishers for DM 850 million.

The publishers have, in turn, offered to invest DM1.3 billion in the ten dailies with a total circulation of some 2.7 million. Talks and the sell-offs are likely to be completed by June. Three of 13 regional dailies have already been sold.

Hunting fall

Hunting, the defence company which makes the JP233 runway bomb, suffered a 20 per cent fall in pre-tax profits to £38.5 million last year and said earnings could slide further this year due to a fall in armament sales. The company's final dividend is 6p, to make 10p, an 11 per cent rise. *Times*, page 23

US dollar 1.7905 (+0.0135)
German mark 2.9982 (+0.0058)
Exchange index 93.3 (+0.3)

FT 30 Share 2033.6 (+6.1)
FT-SE 100 2542.8 (+16.7)
New York Dow Jones 2920.54 (-0.25)
Tokyo Nikkei Ave 26695.53 (+113.03)

RISER
Greenland Whitley 347 1/2p (+10p)
Eys Wimbledon 782 1/2p (+14 1/2p)
Liberty 85p (+20p)
Turnill 80p (+14p)
Sage Group 238p (+10p)
Sage 51p (+12p)
LASMO 324p (+11p)
Enterprise 559 1/2p (+9p)
More O'Ferrall 284 1/2p (+10p)
Clew Holdings 55 1/2p (+10p)
General Accident 315p (+50p)
Bristol 280p (+14p)
Maxwell Comm 230p (+13p)
BAT 713 1/2p (+13p)
Rothmans B 857 1/2p (+13p)

FALLER
Sena Group 348p (-24p)
North Oil 725p (-11p)
Morgan Crucible 855 1/2p (-14p)
Ladbroke 280p (-10p)
P Bilton 420p (-10p)

Closing Prices... Page 27

INTEREST RATES
London Bank Base 12%
3-month interbank 11 1/2%
3-month eligible bills 11 1/2%
US Prime Rate 6%
Federal Funds 5 1/4%
3-month Treasury Bills 5.57-5.58%
30-year bonds 97 1/2-97 3/4

CURRENCY
London: New York
£ \$1.7905
£ DM1.8780
£ Sfr1.4236
£ FF10.1033
£ Yfr134.46
£ Index 93.3
ECU 80.68253
ECU 80.76189
£ SDR1.31257

GOLD
London Fixing: AM \$350.00 pm \$360.10
Close \$355.00-360.10 (200.10-200.50)
New York: Close \$351.25-352.00

NORTH SEA
Brent (May) — \$20.20 bid (\$20.05)
Denmark latest trading price

RETAIL PRICES
RPI: 131.4 March (1987=100)

London hailed as Europe's financial centre

By DAVID WAITS, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Major, at his most managerial, and President Mitterrand, at his most statesmanlike, opened the first bank that Europe can call its own before the world's banking glitterati yesterday.

Setting out his wares like any good mortgage manager, Mr Major explained why sensible, down to earth London — "Europe's greatest financial centre" — was chosen as the headquarters of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which opened under Jacques Attali, the president, who was a former adviser to the French leader.

With 500 banks already, said Mr Major, the capital provided a natural home: "London is repository to the skills which eastern Europe will need when building its

financial and industrial systems." And lest anyone should forget that Thatcherism had been the inspiration for many in his audience, he reminded them, and his French friends too, that "Our partners in the eastern part of our Continent are engaged in a noble enterprise to liberate the spirit of private economic initiative."

"They have seen the success of our part of the Continent. They have measured it against their own experience. They have realised that economic success depends on a thriving private sector."

Mr Thatcherism, mere francs, pounds and dollars were scarcely the issue for the new bank's governor and his president.

For them, the new bank was far more than that — an underpinning for all the glorious virtues that the thriving

economic democracies of Europe can muster. It is, said the French president, "the first institution of the new Europe... it is democratic institutions that are still fragile and they would be the ones most threatened. It is one reason for the creation of this bank."

For M Attali, the bank's uniqueness lay in a triple first that the new bank could claim as the first new institution of the post Cold War period: the first institution of a united Europe and the first such institution of the new world order.

Its unique European appeal lay in the fact that all European countries will, in theory, be equal before its board.

M Attali described the bank's role to some 30 national leaders and an impressive line up of European, Japanese bankers and industrialists: "It will advise the countries of Central and Eastern Europe on the establishment of the political and economic institutions required to be integrated into the world economy."

"It will help them to strengthen democratic political life and to promote freedom of the press and respect for human rights; it will finance basic infrastructure and the conversion of their military-industrial complexes and it will create among them the instruments of a market economy that are needed in order to develop a competitive private sector that will respect both the environment and social justice."

But the bank has not been wholly a creation of the Europeans in the western half of the Continent: the new logo was created by a New Zealander in a competition which was judged by Vaclav Havel, President of the Czech and Slovak Republic, and Issey Miyake, the Japanese designer, among others.

Bret de Thier, the winner, from the Elam School of Fine Arts at Auckland University in New Zealand, was in London to receive a £5,700 prize for his logo of two white circles interlocked on a blue background.

Almost 700 entries from 22 countries were submitted for the new institution.



Welcome: President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia with Lynda Chalker, overseas development minister, yesterday

City markets will benefit from development bank

By WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU, EUROPEAN BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT

THE City of London is expected to be one of the first beneficiaries of the European Bank, as much of its capital needs will be channelled through the London markets.

Jacques Attali, the former adviser to President Mitterrand, was yesterday officially elected head of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The bank's board of governors, which will meet this week, is expected to sanction a leading portfolio amounting to Ecu5.5 billion and an equity portfolio of Ecu600 million over the next five years. But the real flow of funding from the City is likely to exceed this amount several times over since it is the bank's policy to finance only a small proportion of any project.

The board of governors will also sanction the European bank's first project this week. Top of the list will be the establishment of the first Polish privatisation fund and smaller projects relating to the infrastructural development of eastern Europe.

The bank's total capital will be Ecu10 billion of which 30 per cent will be initially available. However, European Bank officials confirm the delicate state of the eastern European economies will mean the

ecu5.5 billion in loans earmarked for the first five years will not be divided evenly over the years. This year will only see a relatively small amount of investments raising "exponentially to the full value," according to one official.

It is expected that the bulk of investment activities will take place from the mid-Nineties onwards. Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, who was

also present at the meeting, said the efforts to strengthen eastern Europe needed to be stepped up.

He said that the capital for the European Bank was "not enough." "We must add to the resources of this bank, as well as the IMF and the World Bank," he said, emphasising that a successful co-operation between the various institutions is a necessary requirement.

He added "the bank should be a bank first", which contrasts with M Attali's comments, according to which the mandate is both political and economic.

M Delors added that eastern European countries should not attempt to join the European Community for at least two years. He also reconfirmed his view that eastern Europe should not be a stumbling block for further integration within the European Community.

Germany's high clean-up bill

By OUR ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

THE cost of cleaning up the environment and modernising industry in eastern Germany will be about DM211 billion over the current decade, according to a leading German economic research institute.

As part of unified Germany, the eastern Länder, do not qualify for funds from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, but the figures show the scale of the problems throughout the rest of eastern Europe.

The Germans' alarming estimate was published as the Bonn government's council of economic advisers, the so-

called "wise men", reported that they could find no sign of the former East Germany recovering from its present slump, nor any halt to the rise in unemployment there.

This contrasted with comments by Chancellor Helmut Kohl that suggested the positive developments can already be seen in eastern Germany, despite the gloom.

The Ifo institute, of Munich, said government and industry in the western regional states would have to make significant contributions, if the five eastern Länder were to be brought up to western standards. Modern-

ising eastern Germany's power plants alone will cost up to DM25 billion, with almost as much again needed to build new ones.

The costly clean-up of eastern Germany would, however, provide a big boost in demand for products from firms in western Germany that have specialised in environmental protection equipment.

The wise men's report said that the continued fall in orders placed with eastern German firms, reflecting the collapsed market of other Soviet bloc economies, meant no recovery could be anticipated in the months ahead.

Shares finish close to all-time high

By MICHAEL CLARK, STOCK MARKET CORRESPONDENT

ANOTHER burst of investor enthusiasm carried share prices to within a whisker of their all-time trading high before falling back before the close.

The FT-SE 100 index was up more than 25 points at one stage, 0.6 point shy of its best-ever level, but prices boiled over to finish 16.7 up on the session at 2,542.8, just 3.5 below the closing high reached earlier this month.

Dealers said the London market had taken its lead from Friday's better-than-expected performance on Wall Street. However, the market was thin. By the close of business, less than 400 million shares had changed hands, down on recent average levels.

Government securities failed to make headway, hav-

ing already discounted last week's cut in base rates. Prices at the longer end closed with falls stretching to 2 1/2%.

There was continued speculation that the Bundesbank could nudge up German interest rates when the bank's policy-setting council meets on Thursday. This, combined with market hopes of a cut in American interest rates, sent the dollar into steep retreat, slumping nearly a penny and a half to DM1.6705.

But the pound held firm. After peaking at around DM3.0010, sterling closed over half a penny higher at DM2.9982. It jumped nearly half a cent against the dollar to £1.7905, boosting the trade-weighted index 0.3 to 93.3.

Stock market, page 24

Morgan Crucible calls for £96.1m

By MICHAEL TATE, CITY EDITOR

MORGAN Crucible, the electrical carbon and refractories group, led a £128 million raid on shareholders' pockets yesterday, with a £96.1 million call for fresh funds.

Bruce Farmer, the managing director, said the money

being sought through a one-for-four rights issue at 218p a share will fund acquisitions.

Allied Leisure, the tepid bowling company, is also seeking cash with a one-for-one call for £16.1 million, while Airtours, the holiday group, launched a £15.9 million placing and open offer.

Morgan Crucible's cash call, its second in 12 months, was accompanied by preliminary results for last year, showing pre-tax profits up 10 per cent, from £54.5 million to £60.0 million. Earnings eased from 25.8p to 24.7p a share, but the final dividend rises to 6.75p a share, making 12.4p (11.66p) for the year, after adjusting for the rights issue.

Times, page 23

Joining the queue, page 22

Farmer: acquisitions

Joining the queue, page 22

A warning from SIB's Mr X

By ANGELA MACKAY

WHEN it comes to financial advice, be suspicious of everyone, is the advice according to the Securities and Investments Board — whose investigator yesterday preferred to remain incognito.

The message was familiar: Do not trust men who are well dressed, drive a smart car, own a nice house with manicured lawns and have the ability "to charm ducks out of the water".

Tony, the unnamed investigator from the Securities and Investments Board, read the riot act yesterday to gullible investors who hand their savings to unscrupulous, unauthorised investment managers.

One fraudster promised a preposterous 30 per cent return over a nine-month period while another, who has since been convicted and sent to prison for six years, went door to door conveniently carrying withdrawal slips from every building society in Bristol to

save pensioners the trouble of going to get the money themselves.

Tony, who was not permitted to give his full name, presumably to stop the crooked investment community from identifying him instantly, made his warning as part of the SIB's contribution to Crime Prevention Week.

Jeff Thomas, deputy director of the enforcement division, said the SIB was trying to prevent breaches of the Financial Services Act by asking would-be investors to call the SIB helpline to check that the firm they select to manage funds is on the SIB's central register.

Six hundred cases of possible unauthorised investment business have been reported to the regulator over the past three years and wrongdoing was apparent in about half of them. So far, 100 investors have lost a combined sum of between £5 million and £10 million spread among some 20 cases. Charges relating to the loss of about £1 million

have been laid in two more SIB cases, while another case has just started involving the alleged theft of just more than £1 million.

Authorised investment businesses can also be defrauded, but of the SIB's 29,000 firms listed on the register, Mr Thomas said there had only been about six instances of fraud. To help investors recognise dishonest money managers, the SIB has produced an illuminating 15-page booklet: *How to spot the Investment Cowboy*.

Watch out, the SIB suggests, for advisors who have an expensive lifestyle that is out of proportion with his or her business. Beware if he is plausible and charming and gives few details about what he will do with your money, but be equally on your guard if he is determined and is trying to bully the cash out of you.

Even "the godfather of your youngest child" may be suspect, the SIB says. You have been warned.

All this machine means is that you can operate faster than your competitors. That's all.



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Telephone 0345 300199 or attach your business card and send it to Compaq Computer Limited, FREEPOST, Dept 4335, Bristol BS1 3YX. Buy a Compaq laptop or notebook personal computer before June 30th and we'll send you a new Microsoft BallPoint® mouse completely free. T164

Wakeham rules out British Gas break-up

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Wakeham, the energy secretary, has ruled out any break-up of British Gas or changes in its supervision despite a showdown over prices between the company and the Office of Gas Supply (Ofgas).

Mr Wakeham insisted yesterday that competition in gas supply was increasing, and that supplies were plentiful, at least in the medium term.

In a speech in London, Mr Wakeham went out of his way to address fears that a shortfall in gas availability or rising prices would stifle construction of gas-fired power plants, which are widely perceived to offer the best prospects of improved competition in electricity generation.

"There is growing evidence that a combination of market forces and regulation is working within the gas sector, and no fundamental change of regime seems presently called for," he said.

Referring to a headline in *The Times*, which drew attention to the uncertainties trig-

gered by the British Gas price rise, Mr Wakeham insisted that an "encouraging number" of new and potential power generators were being attracted to the market.

Mr Wakeham said he hoped for "an acceptable conclusion" to talks between two would-be generating companies and British Gas over availability of supplies.

British Gas has appealed in the High Court against enforcement orders issued by Ofgas, the regulator, which seek to compel British Gas to sell the companies fuel at pre-increase prices.

However, British Gas yesterday confirmed that talks are continuing with Ofgas, and Thames Power, which wants to build a £550 million combined-cycle gas-fired power station at Barking, Essex. Similar discussions are underway with Mobil and Eastern Electricity, which plan a similar £200 million joint venture power station at Coryton, Essex.

The enforcement notices were issued after British Gas raised prices of supplies to new power station customers by 35 per cent with effect from March 1 to reduce demand. The company gave a warning of a squeeze on its supplies until 1995.

Mr Wakeham added that competition to provide gas supplies, especially to bulk users, had increased sharply. In the year to June 1990, 30 per cent of new gas had been contracted to non-British Gas customers.

He said British Gas had since agreed to forfeit supplies to four competitors in exchange for more volumes in the future to hasten development of competition in the industrial market and he expected more similar deals.

Mr Wakeham added: "Whatever the apparent gas supply difficulties for independent generators in the short-term, I don't believe that they will present any insuperable problems for the future development of the market."



What everyone wants: Philip Green yesterday with interim profits of £5.52 million

Amber Day jumps 320%

By JONATHAN PRYNN

AMBER Day Holdings, the menswear and discount retail group, has exceeded the interim profits estimate it issued in February by turning in pre-tax profits of £5.52 million for the six months to January 26.

This compares with the £4.5 million that was estimated when a 17 per cent stake in the company was placed by the

founders of What Everyone Wants (WEW), the Scottish and north of England discount store acquired by Amber Day for £47 million last May. The figure is 320 per cent up on the £1.31 million made in the previous first half, and exceeds the £3.02 million for the whole of last year.

Earnings per share rose 84

per cent from 2.1p to 3.86p, while turnover increased more than five-fold to £55.4 million. A 0.9p interim dividend compares with 0.7p.

Philip Green, the chairman of Amber Day, said that WEW, which made its first full six-month contribution, had proved "highly profitable and resilient" during the recession. Management efforts to improve gross margins, markdowns and shrinkage had resulted in the net operating margin improving from 8.3 per cent to 15 per cent. WEW had seen a strong start to the second half, with turnover up 15 per cent and like-for-like sales 6 per cent ahead during the first ten weeks.

Several new WEW stores had opened during the period, and all were trading "extremely well", he added. Further stores are planned to open during the current half year.

The menswear businesses had a difficult, though profitable, half year because of the slump in demand in the south of England. Trading is still flat, but an uplift is hoped for in the second half, Mr Green said. The import division increased turnover and profitability during the period.

Rea boosts profits despite bad debts

By OUR CITY STAFF

REA Brothers, the multi-merchant bank, increased its pre-tax profits by 4 per cent last year to £1.61 million, despite a £480,000 bad debt provision. Roger Parsons, the managing director, said the bank suffered most of the bad debts on an £11 million property lending portfolio.

The offshore banking business in Guernsey continued to supply the bulk of profits and to subsidise Rea's London reorganisation, involving a further reduction in employee numbers. There was also a

£945,000 exceptional gain on the wind-up of the group's pension fund, after a £348,000 contribution last year.

Mr Parsons said revenue had risen after the appointment of a corporate finance team, in January, who took part in three public transactions last month, including a £10 million placing for Cresta. The bank has also increased its investment management business.

The final dividend is held at 0.25p, making an unchanged 0.5p for the year.

Two more firms join queue for cash

By OUR CITY STAFF

TWO more companies have joined the queue to seek cash from their shareholders.

Airtours, the package holiday operator, is raising £15.9 million through a placing and open offer, while Allied Leisure, the USM-quoted tenpin bowling and nightclub group, is to raise £16.13 million through a one-for-one rights issue, and is graduating to the main market.

The Airtours issue will allow it to stay within its bonding ratios when picking up business released by the International Leisure Group collapse. The shares, which are being placed by British Linen Bank at 32p, rose 11p after the announcement to close at 37p.

Hugh Collinson, the managing director of Airtours, said the company expected to pick up about 200,000 of ILG's 1.5 million passengers this year. The company is cash generative and is ungearing but needs to increase its capital base if it is to remain comfortably within the industry's bonding ratios.

Airtours also issued an estimate of pre-tax losses of not more than £4 million, for the half year to end-March, compared with an £8 million loss for the same period in the previous year. However, the company also suffered costs of £2.5 million on top of this, relating to the start up of Airtours International Aviation, its new charter airline. Under the placing, shareholders can subscribe for three new shares for every 10 held.

The funds raised by Allied Leisure will be used to reduce the company's borrowings, which have been used to fund its £15.4 million of capital investment since the year end. After the rights issue, the company will have net debt of £6.7 million, giving a gearing of 22 per cent. The shares fell 5p to 104p compared with a 97p issue price.

Allied is also proposing, "in the absence of unforeseen circumstances", to pay a final dividend of 3.25p, making a total of 4.75p for the year to end-June, a 22 per cent improvement on last year. Richard Carr, the chairman, said: "Now the Gulf war is over and the economic outlook brighter, we are quietly confident about the group's prospects and of a satisfactory result for the full year."

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Carlton awaits court approval for US deal

CARLTON Communications, the broadcasting and television facilities group, has signed a letter of intent to acquire Chyron Corporation, a New York manufacturer of electronic editing systems and character generators.

Chyron filed for chapter 11 bankruptcy last September, after its two main banks failed to agree on provision of new finance. Carlton's agreement is to buy most of Chyron's assets but only certain liabilities. The acquisition requires the approval of the New York court that will be hearing the pending chapter 11 case. If given the go-ahead, Carlton will pay \$23 million for Chyron's assets, excluding \$9 million of cash and \$3.5 million of accounts receivable before the petition for bankruptcy. Carlton has agreed to take up to 90 per cent of post-petition receivables, potentially increasing its outlay to \$30 million. In the year to end-June, Chyron had sales of \$33.8 million.

Italian buy at Yorkshire

YORKSHIRE Chemicals, the dyes, tanning materials and specialty chemicals manufacturer, is expanding its leather activities through an Italian acquisition. Yorkshire is paying 4.25 billion lire (£1.9 million) for OPCA of Robecchetto, Milan, which employs 15 people and produces quality finishing products for the Italian leather industry.

Payout held by S Lyles

S LYLES, the Dewsbury yarn spinner and dyer, lifted pre-tax profits to £316,000 (£301,000) in the six months to end-December, but turnover fell to £8.58 million (£9.82 million). The home market turnover fell to £4.32 million (£5.42 million). Earnings rose from 2.51p to 2.64p a share, but the interim dividend stays at 1.5p. The shares gained 1p to 57p.

McInerney sells stake

MCINERNEY Properties, the Dublin construction and property group, is to sell its 85 per cent shareholding in McInerney Contracting for Ir£4 million (£3.6 million) to a group of investors led by Ged Pierce, Contracting's managing director, who owns the remaining 15 per cent of the group.

Sean Cannon, group chief executive of McInerney, said: "Disposal of contracting significantly improves liquidity." Contracting reported pre-tax profits of Ir£2.6 million in 1989 and had net assets of Ir£1.4 million at the end of that year.

Profits halved at Headlam

AN attempted management coup and abortive reverse takeover last year cost Headlam Group, the footwear and fabrics maker, £210,000. The charge was an extraordinary item in preliminary results for the year ended in December. Pre-tax profits fell to £458,000 from £936,000. The final dividend is kept at 1.65p, making an unchanged 2.4p.

Brierley to cut holding

BRIERLEY Investments said it will reduce its holding in GPG, the former Guinness Peat Group, from 63 per cent to 40 per cent in order for GPG's shares to be re-listed. GPG plans to repay a preference share issue, make a 10p per share capital repayment to shareholders and buy several investments from Brierley, subject to shareholder approval.

Net assets fall at Asda

NET assets at Asda Property Holdings, the group headed by Manny Davidson, fell from 197p to 144p a share last year, as the values of the company's commercial and residential portfolios slipped about 13 per cent.

Pre-tax profits slumped from £5.3 million to £1.4 million as the interest charge rose to £13.8 million and the company was forced to make provisions against its trading portfolio. Net rental income from the commercial portfolio increased 39 per cent to £10.2 million. The final dividend rises to 1.25p (1.15p), making a total of 1.85p (1.75p) for the year.

Russell mines £3.66m

AN EXCEPTIONAL gain of £1.05 million from land sales boosted profits at Alexander Russell, the Glasgow quarrying, concrete and coal group. Pre-tax profits were £3.06 million in the year to end-December, against £2.11 million in the comparative nine month period, after last year's change of year-end. Turnover stood at £38.8 million (£32.7 million).

Quarrying accounts for nearly half of the group's turnover and contributed £3.1 million to trading profits. The coal operations made a £125,000 trading loss.

Earnings per share rose to 8.11p (4.31p), with fully diluted earnings ahead to 7.76p (4.36p). The final dividend is improved to 1.15p (1.07p), making 2.15p (1.61p) for the year. There was an extraordinary change of £1.14 million relating to the running down of American operations and premature closure of a British coal site.

A surplus of £1.7 million, resulting from a revaluation of coal minerals, has been set aside to reserves.

Proudfoot sells subsidiaries

Alexander Proudfoot, the management consultancy and training group, has disposed of three subsidiaries to Matabari 388, a new company backed by a syndicate of institutional investors led by Foreign & Colonial Ventures, for a total of up to £5.5 million.

Proudfoot has sold Business Advisory Services (Northern) and BAS (Microfilm) subsidiaries for up to £4.55 million with an additional £955,000 for their properties. The BAS companies, which offer debt-collection and in-house legal recovery services, along with management training and consultancy, made pre-tax profits of £776,000 during 1990, on turnover of £2.7 million.

Brent Walker appointment

Nicholas Ward, former chairman and chief executive of Macarthy, the pharmaceutical group, has been appointed group managing director of Brent Walker, the leisure and property company. He will report to George Walker, the chief executive.

In a separate announcement, Brent Walker confirmed that it has reached a conditional agreement with Power Corporation to swap its 50 per cent in London's Trocadero centre for a 100 per cent interest in an adjacent island site of properties. The agreement has to be approved by Brent Walker's bankers.

EFG plea

EFG, the USM home and leisure products group, has urged shareholders to reject an extraordinary meeting resolution that calls for the removal from the board of Alan Joyes, the chief executive.

Trenhand post

The German Trenhand privatisation agency has appointed Hero Brahms, a board member of Hoechst, as vice-president of the "management board".

Turriff slumps into loss and ends housebuilding

By MATTHEW BOND

TURRIFF, the plant hire and construction group, has reported total losses of £3.1 million for the year to December. Two months ago the company gave a warning of the losses and of its intention not to pay a final dividend.

Suitably forewarned, the market marked up the shares 14p to 82p, expressing relief the results were not accompanied by a rights issue.

Astley Whittall, chairman, said: "The sectors in which we operate were all affected very significantly by the recession and the outcome was a very disappointing result for the year, despite the encouraging start in the first half." With no final dividend (10.75p), the 4.25p interim payout becomes the total (15p).

At the pre-tax level, Turriff tumbled from a profit of £5.8 million in 1989 to a loss of £933,000 after provisions totalling £2.1 million.

Turriff is to withdraw from housebuilding at a cost of £326,000, while a loss-making trench-digging business is to be closed at a cost of £800,000. The Staffwise employment agency has been sold back to its management. Staffwise was acquired only a year ago for a minimum of £1.6 million.



Dividend held: Astley Whittall, chairman, (left) with John Wyatt, the chief executive of Turriff

Temps, page 23

Diners Club flies high with British Airways Chargecard for travellers

By NEIL BENNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

DINERS Club International, Citicorp's chargecard subsidiary, and British Airways have teamed up to produce a new corporate card for business travellers.

As part of the deal, British Airways is abandoning Airplus, the chargecard consortium operated by European airlines.

Diners expects to take over British Airways' 60,000 Airplus customers to add to its existing 300,000 cardholders in Britain. It is planning to target the card, which carries both Diners and British Airways

ways logos, at the 400,000 business travellers in Britain who make more than six flights a year.

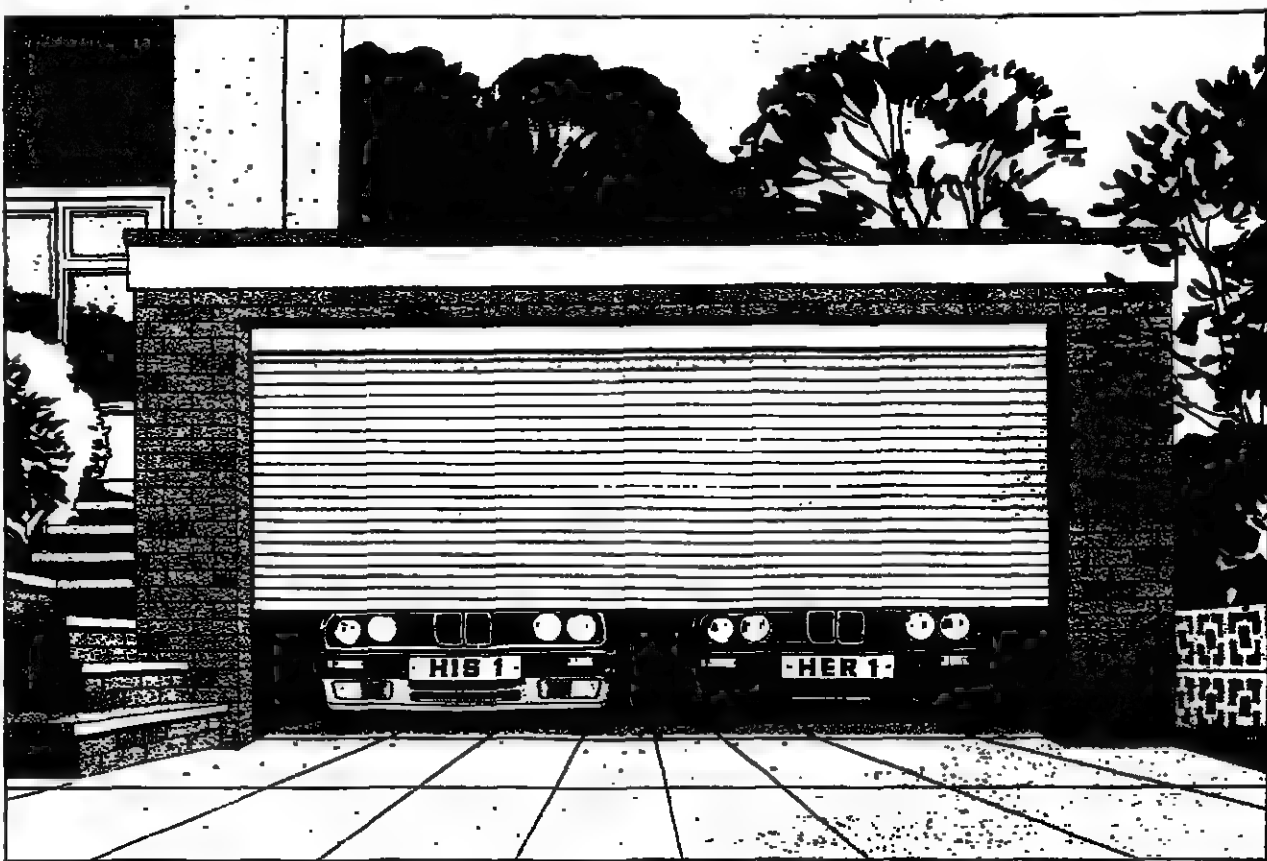
Diners will manage the cards and take all the profits, while British Airways hopes the card will increase share of the business travel market. Diners expects to have signed up between 100,000 and 250,000 cardholders by 1994.

The card has a range of new services to boost Diners' position in the corporate chargecard market. These include automatic ticketing and check-in on British Airways

flights and use of Diners and British Airways' executive lounges at airports. Diners also plans to introduce in-flight foreign exchange services for cardholders.

This is one of several innovations Diners is introducing to improve its chargecard's appeal.

The company now wants to introduce a line of credit on its cards, which would allow holders to borrow up to £10,000 anywhere in the world, similar to the service that is provided by the American Express gold card.



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Anatomy of a general accident

Someone out there may have successfully acquired a financial company in the past five years. If so, he is keeping it quiet.

General Accident's decision to throw in the towel in its long struggle to turn round NZI bank adds another sorry chapter to the long catalogue of disastrous banking and insurance takeovers.

The Scottish insurer spent an estimated £450 million buying and capitalising NZI Corporation in the past three years. Once it has broken up and closed down the bank, it will be left with an insurance business worth perhaps half that figure. GA's real loss is likely to have been even greater, since it has charged some of NZI's reorganisation costs straight to reserves.

After such damage it is bizarre that GA says it never wanted a bank in the first place. The company was attracted to NZI Corp's insurance businesses in the Far East. The bank, it reasoned, was a necessary evil that it would sell once the deal with Sir Ron Brierley was complete. GA never imagined how evil the bank really was.

Only five months after its acquisition, NZI turned in a six-monthly loss of NZ\$180 million (£64 million). A rights issue was planned hastily to prop up the bank's capital. This was shelved as the losses worsened and GA was instead forced to lend the bank NZ\$100 million.

To its credit, GA addressed the situation with the urgency it deserved. The company bought in the minority stake in NZI and replaced the management. Barry Holder, the general manager in charge of finance, was dispatched to strip the bank's loan book down to essentials. The final result was a net profit of NZ\$7.8 million last year, from a NZ\$250 million loss in 1989.

While heartening, the bank had still returned a mere 4 per cent on capital and GA's management saw further improvement as unlikely. GA had achieved this profitability by dismantling NZI's loan book. Profits could not be increased

without expanding the lending book once more, and NZI could not manage that without exposing itself to unacceptable bad debt risks. GA had, in effect, painted itself into a corner.

On a new tack, GA had hoped to sell the bank. These days they are changing hands down under for less than net assets. The insurer's answer is to break the bank up, in the same way as it dismembered Arbutnot Latham, the City bank, last year.

The fixed assets and the loan book will be sold in several lots, although GA may be left carrying the most problematic loans which could expose it to further bad debts.

The NZI affair has been accompanied with an internal reshuffle at GA. Ian Menzies, the general manager who master-minded the acquisition as well as

GA's other loss-making diversification into estate agency, resigned from the board at the end of last year. The remaining board would do well to reflect on the lesson learned, and on General Accident's once-untarnished reputation for Scottish prudence.

EBRD launch

The danger with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, launched amid much pomp and circumstance in London yesterday, is that it might mean too many things to too many people.

Even though its constitutional framework is very closely defined, there is still not much agreement between the shareholders and its president over

whether the Bank is a bank or in fact a political institution, which just happens to be a bank. The difference is crucial.

One of the shareholders' representatives, Jacques Delors, the European Commission president, in a rare agreement with America and Britain, left no doubts about his position. "The bank must act as a bank first," he said yesterday. Jacques Attali, the European Bank's president had rather grander views.

He called it the first institution of a united Europe, intended to create "what some call the common house and others the confederation".

M. Attali admits to not being a banker and he does not conceal his political ambitions. If the European Bank pursues political objectives however, it faces serious problems. There is already enough confusion over the coordination of eastern European policies and plenty of potential overlap between exist-

ing bodies operating in the field. Apart from the European Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the private sector oriented International Finance Corporation are all up and running in the area of financial assistance. For the political framework there already exists the European Community and the Council of Europe.

The European Bank should not indulge in over-ambitious policy objectives but should instead draw attention to the more specific needs of eastern Europe: its public infrastructure, privatisation and the establishment of financial markets among others.

The reconstruction of eastern Germany was a large enough task for a country, let alone a single institution. It is success in the area of micro-economics by which the bank will eventually be judged.

By offering all things to all men, the European Bank runs the risk that its motives are misunderstood. The World Bank has suffered such suspicion in many third world countries. The EBRD needs no such handicap.

THE Prince of Wales is taking his global campaign for business to assume a more responsible role in the community to Brazil, a country racked by battles with hyperinflation, environmental disaster, and notorious slums.

The challenge, enshrined in a request for Brazilian companies to devote more energy to good causes while their profits are tumbling and many are going out of business, is no small one. However, the Prince believes that community interest equates with self interest in Brazil as elsewhere.

The visit by Prince Charles to Brazil, from next Monday to Saturday, will involve two days of meetings with business leaders. His only planned public speech, in São Paulo on the Wednesday, will focus on the role of business in the community.

The Prince has already found a willing recruit to his cause in Ricardo Semler, the celebrated *enfant terrible* of Brazilian business.

Semler, aged 30, has overseen an extraordinary democratisation of Semco, the engineering company he took over from his father, and has been elected Brazil's businessman of the year. He has also written a best seller, *Turning the Tables*, designed to encourage other companies to follow his example.

Helped by José Mindlin, a *vice* associate and president of Mensa Lema, the vehicle components group, Semler has taken on the task of recruiting 100 of Brazil's most prominent businessmen for a series of soul-searching sessions at the Prince's behest.

About 20 of them have also agreed to share their executive jets with community project leaders for a flight to the mouth of the Amazon, where they will spend a day discussing Brazil's problems aboard the Royal Yacht Britannia.

Some initiatives by national and international companies operating in Brazil that might

Prince aims to talk business in Brazil



serve as a model for others have been identified by the Prince's advisers. But it is clear from their research that many of the difficulties faced by Brazil are simply universal problems writ large.

The success of Prince

Charles in redirecting official visits to promote the goals of Business in the Community International, his charity, is striking.

His campaign began in Charleston, America, in February last year and has contin-

ued round the globe ever since. Last year, he recruited Hungarian and Japanese businessmen to his Business Leaders Forum during visits to their countries.

This February, Indian businessmen held a day-long seminar under the forum's banner even though Prince Charles's visit was postponed because of the Gulf war. Czechoslovak business and community leaders will be exposed to the aims of the forum when Prince Charles goes to Prague next month.

The forum seeks to adapt its message to local conditions and persuade business and community leaders to draw on their own experience to further the forum's aims.

In essence, the forum seeks to propagate the view that companies must behave responsibly towards all their "stakeholders" - shareholders, employees, customers and the communities in which they operate - if they are to prosper. It is a view that could scarcely be more apposite in Brazil, where the gap between rich and poor is one of the widest in the world.

Prince Charles's visit is also timely. A series of market-opening reforms, combined with astronomical interest rates initiated by President Fernando Collor de Mello in an effort to "cure" chronic hyperinflation, have forced Brazilian companies to re-examine the way they do business.

Field work by four of the forum's staff in preparation for the visit has shown that provision of housing and schools by Brazilian companies for their workers has often served to deepen the dependence of communities on companies. Yet the fruits of economic prosperity have been thinly spread and it has often been left to the church to attend to the plight of the poor.

ROSS TIEMAN
Industrial Correspondent

Morgan returns for more

FOR the second time in less than a year, Morgan Crucible is asking shareholders for cash to finance its acquisition programme.

The company evidently believes the opportunity of availing itself of some of the bargain basement deals available in the current climate is worth the risk of saturating the market with its paper.

Yet it has hardly covered itself in glory since last June's £79 million fund-raising.

Although profits for 1990 have emerged 10 per cent higher at the pre-tax level, at £60 million, they are well short of earlier expectations, based on the company's well-trumpeted claim to a stabilising international spread of activities - 82 per cent of profits are earned outside the United Kingdom - and earnings per share have been trimmed from 25.8p to 24.7p.

The £96 million of new cash will not make much of a dent in the group's 60 per cent gearing figure, since the bulk of the cash has already been earmarked for a string of acquisitions, "but" interest cover remains at a healthy 5.7.

In the ten months since the last rights issue, Morgan Crucible's share price has slipped from last June's ex-rights level of 290p to the 270p ruling

before yesterday's latest cash call.

This one-for-four call suggests a notional ex-rights price of 252p, still 4p below the market price last night.

Given that Morgan will do well to make £65 million in the current year, to produce earnings of 20.5p on the enlarged capital, the earnings multiple emerges at 12.3.

Holders should take up the rights, but the shares look high enough for the present.

Hunting

LIKE other defence companies, Hunting has learned that the Gulf war dividend will not be nearly as generous as hoped.

The company was awash with free publicity at the height of the war. The JP233 runway bomb played a leading role in the air attacks against Iraq. The publicity, however, did not transform the company's figures. Pre-tax profits last year fell a fifth to £38.5 million on a 3 per cent rise in sales to £771 million.

In the defence division, profits fell 26 per cent to £15.7 million, including an estimated £2 million in redun-

dancy costs for shedding 500 jobs.

Defence profits are likely to continue falling this year. The RAF has no plans to replenish its stock of JP233s, and a large Saudi Arabian order was recently completed. Sales of the LAW80 anti-tank weapon and the multi-launch rocket system continue but future profits depend heavily on a few prospective customers.

Prospects in the aviation and the oil and technology divisions are better, but both are bearing the cost of recent American expansion.

The poor prospects are reflected in Hunting's share price. At 177p, the shares stand on a prospective p/e ratio of nine if the company makes £32.5 million this year.

The yield on the 10p dividend is an attractive 7.5 per cent, but the recovery in 1992 may be sluggish.

The subsequent restructuring and de-gearing exercise has seen the demise of house building and trench digging and the disposal of the first of Turfiff's staff placement businesses. With the two others likely to follow, Turfiff's future lies with construction and plant hire.

Turfiff

QUITE why shares in Turfiff, the construction and plant hire group, celebrated last year's total losses of £3.1 million by rising 14p to 82p is not immediately obvious. The best explanation, perhaps, was

relief that the results were not accompanied by a right issue.

That relief may be short lived. Turfiff is in urgent need of new capital, finishing last year with bank borrowings of £5.4 million, giving a gearing level of 61 per cent. Since then bank borrowings have risen to £9 million. Add £4.3 million of guarantees made to joint venture companies and borrowings rise to £13.3 million, and gearing to 151 per cent. Add in £3.6 million of hire purchase contracts and you have a worrying level of debt for a small company facing difficult trading conditions.

In the year to end-December the company made a pre-tax loss of £933,000 and January's interim dividend of 4.25p has become the total pay-out for the year.

The subsequent restructuring and de-gearing exercise has seen the demise of house building and trench digging and the disposal of the first of Turfiff's staff placement businesses. With the two others likely to follow, Turfiff's future lies with construction and plant hire.

A commendable strategy apart from the fact that construction orders and margins are still falling and the company has no money to invest in new plant. Avoid.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Family break from City

PETER Quinnen, chief executive of James Capel until he left a year ago to pursue other interests, has more influence in the City than he might have thought. His younger brother, Nigel, who is used to being called "Peter" by mistake, has swapped the streets of the City for the wilds of Gloucestershire, where he has been made director of UK equities at Laurentian. Nigel, who has two rugby blues from Oxford and qualified as a chartered accountant with Coopers & Lybrand - since renamed Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte - joins from Lazard, where he had held a similar role since 1985. "Peter is the real reason I left," says Nigel, aged 37, who says he is mistaken for his high-profile brother at every turn. "I even had someone once phone me internally and ask for Peter Quinnen. It was too much." He ran the Schroder recovery fund during a spell with J Henry Schroder Wagg and is now working closely with John Sherriff, investment director at Laurentian, who is remembered for tackling a bank robber on a trip to London last year. With his elder brother busy setting up a stockbroking boutique with John Holmes, former head of Morgan Grenfell Securities, Nigel hopes to recruit "two or three" people to help him with his task.

WAR is poised to break out among London hoteliers after the discovery of a loophole in

value-added tax rules. It seems that hotels can refund some VAT to clients from outside the European Community, and have been able to do so for more than a year. The problem is that hardly anyone spotted the loophole - or if they did, decided to ignore it. The *Sheraton Park Tower* in Knightsbridge did spot the hole and has refunded thousands of pounds to corporate clients in America and Australia. Others will follow suit.

Mining cycle

ONLY a brave man would cycle 4,000 metres up the Andes through heat, cold and rain. However, Charles Zorab, a salesman on the mining desk at Smith New Court, has done just that. Zorab, aged 39, left Antofagasta on the coast of Chile early in March and spent the next two weeks battling along rain-scarred roads to La Paz, Bolivia, the



"But what happens when they all go ex-rights?"

highest capital in the world. "There were punctures galore and the dirt tracks were absolutely awful," says a jubilant Zorab, who slept in disused railway buildings on his journey - courtesy of Antofagasta, the mining company, which also runs the railway along the 750-mile route. "We had to climb about 4,000 metres and were fired to a cinder to begin with. Then it poured with rain." Zorab later spent a week visiting mining companies in Santiago, Chile, before flying home, considerably fitter than when he left. His efforts raised £7,500, to be divided between Helen House, a home for handicapped children in Oxford, and Hogar de Cristo, a children's refuge in Santiago.

FRUSTRATED stockbrokers who missed action in the Gulf are being given a second chance. For the princely sum of £3,000, enthusiasts can buy a trip to Poland for a flight in a 1,400 mph MIG jet fighter, complete with mock dogfights and similar thrills. The trips are being organised by George Pick Aerotours, based in Leicester.

Quieter trading

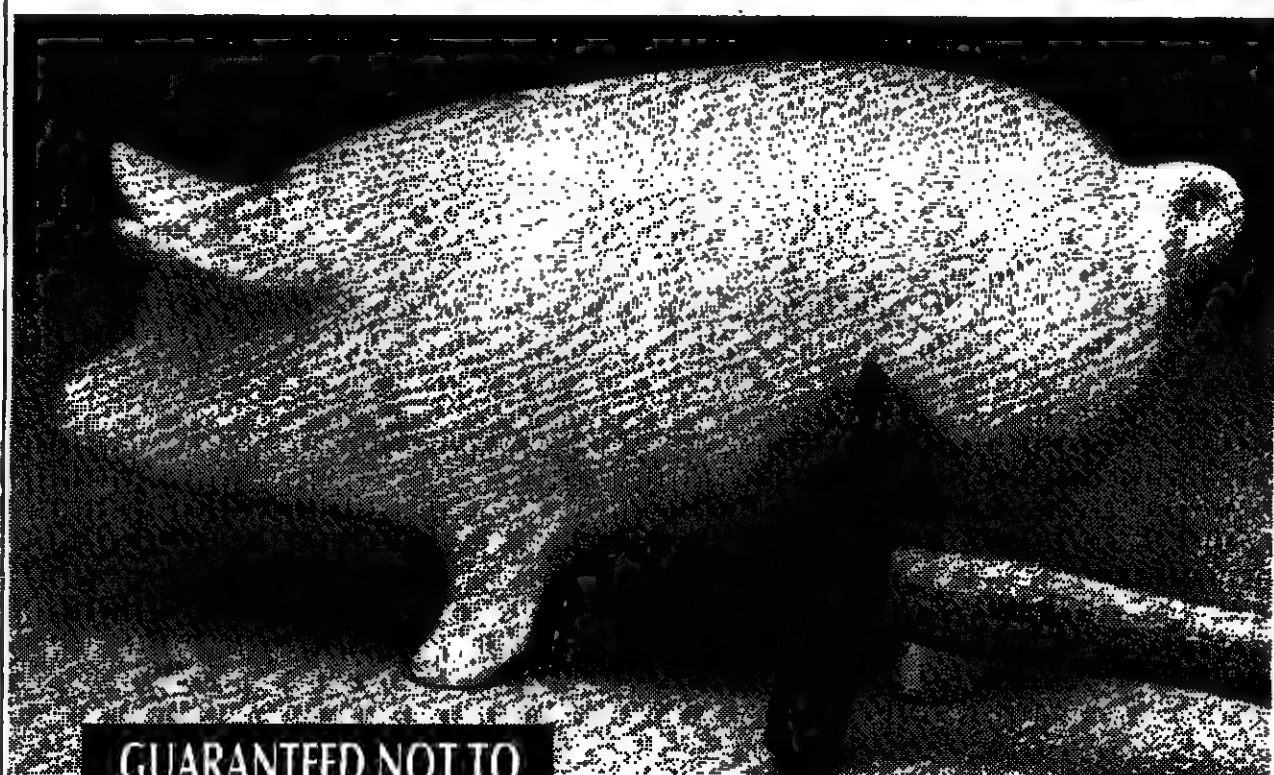
THERE is life after redundancy. Robert Owen, the polar bear-chasing Japanese equity trader who was laid off by Lehman Brothers in the autumn, has found a new job. Now fully recovered from his Arctic adventures - he spent 20 days pulling a sled across the Northern ice cap earlier this year - Owen, aged 25, starts work again in the City tomorrow trading, as before,

in Japanese equities. "The interviews were quite an experience," says Owen. "At least when they asked what I had done in the last few months I had something to talk about." An adventurer of the old school, Owen was in Papua New Guinea last year before his Arctic trip, and is now ready to take life easier. And the name of his new firm? Wako International, which, translated, means "peace and harmony".

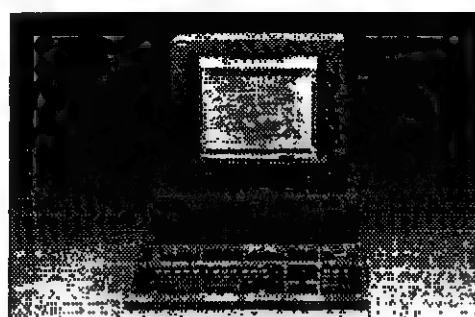
In the hot suite

STOCKBROKERS who join the ranks of Britain's industrialists are often best-placed to comment on the ways of the City. Adrian Aylward, a former merchant banker with Hill Samuel and County Nat-West, is no exception to that rule, having soared through the ranks of British business since he switched tracks in 1987. Aylward, aged 32, crowned his achievements yesterday, when he was made chief operating officer of Buckingham International, the hotel group. Despite the change, memories of the Square Mile during the Eighties live on. "There were tons of deals and I gained experience of lots of different types of companies," he says. "I mainly remember confusion and ego." Aylward was made finance director of Buckingham in 1988 but left to become chief executive of Royal Sovereign, staying on after it was acquired by Emes in January last year.

JON ASHWORTH



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Name _____ Company _____
Address _____ Position _____
Post Code _____ Tel: _____
Please stamp a contribution

Portfolio PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily prize money stated on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Close or Best
1	Orica	Chemicals/Plas	10.00
2	British Gas	Oil/Gas	10.00
3	Ray Hume	Building/Roads	10.00
4	Barratton Units	Transport	10.00
5	Blockley	Building/Roads	10.00
6	First Leisure	Leisure	10.00
7	Sunlife Ind	Insurance	10.00
8	Quaker Corp	Food	10.00
9	Booker	Food	10.00
10	Perry Gp	Motor/Aircraft	10.00
11	Applavest	Motor/Aircraft	10.00
12	Chevron	Oil/Gas	10.00
13	BM Co	Industrial A-D	10.00
14	Harrods	Department Store	10.00
15	Unilever	Food	10.00
16	P & O Ltd	Transport	10.00
17	PA International	Electricals	10.00
18	Synco	Industrial S-Z	10.00
19	Traveller H	Industrial S-Z	10.00
20	Goodhead	Paper/Print/Adv	10.00
21	Baker Hunter	Electricals	10.00
22	Culinary-Schw	Food	10.00
23	Bent	Industrial A-D	10.00
24	Waters-UNA	Industrial L-R	10.00
25	Savoy Hotel	Industrial S-Z	10.00
26	Warburg SG	Bank/Discount	10.00
27	Indand Food	Food	10.00
28	Pico	Electricals	10.00
29	Gordon Eng	Industrial E-K	10.00
30	North West	Water	10.00
31	Burdys	Bank/Discount	10.00
32	Holm	Industrial E-K	10.00
33	Northumbrian	Water	10.00
34	South West	Water	10.00
35	Brent Walker	Leisure	10.00
36	Pickering	Industrial L-R	10.00
37	BICC	Electricals	10.00
38	THORN EMI	Electricals	10.00
39	Bank of Scotland	Bank/Discount	10.00
40	Brewer	Industrial A-D	10.00
41	Bank	Bank/Discount	10.00
42	Ryl Rk Soc	Bank/Discount	10.00
43	GLN	Industrial E-K	10.00

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Weekly Total

Two readers shared the £4,000 Portfolio Platinum prize yesterday. Mr Geoffrey Dale of London SW1 and Mr William Fraser-Galloway, of Huntly, Aberdeenshire, each receive £2,000.

BRITISH FUNDS

Report High Low Best Worst

WOMEN'S Share Two Years

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

UNDATED

INDEX-LINKED

BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Confident start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began April 15. Dealings end April 26. Contango day April 29. Settlement day May 7. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

Company	Price	Change	Yield	P/E
BREWERIES				
Adnams	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Beck's	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Carlsberg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Guinness	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Heineken	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
John Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Key Brand	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Mecklenburg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Samuel Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Watney	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
BUILDING, ROADS				
Amey	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Balfour Beatty	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Bechtel	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Bois	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Brace	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Chambers	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Colson	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Costain	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Day	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Ellis	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Farrel	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Frederick	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
George Wimpey	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Harland	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Hendy	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
James	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
John Laing	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Langford	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Leighton	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
McAlpine	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
McWilliam	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Parsons	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Robertson	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Shaw	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Skidmore	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Stirling	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Thames Valley	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Ward	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Worle	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
ELECTRICITY				
British Nuclear	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Electricity	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Energy	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Gas	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Hydro	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Nuclear	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Power	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Renewable	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Water	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Waste	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
FINANCE, LAND				
Bank	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Discount	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
HP	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Insurance	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Leisure	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Motor	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Property	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Real Estate	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Travel	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Transport	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Water	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Waste	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
FINANCIAL TRUSTS				
Bank	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Discount	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
HP	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Insurance	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Leisure	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Motor	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Property	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Real Estate	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Travel	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Transport	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Water	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Waste	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
FOODS				
Adnams	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Beck's	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Carlsberg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Guinness	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Heineken	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
John Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Key Brand	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Mecklenburg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Samuel Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Watney	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
L-R				
Adnams	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Beck's	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Carlsberg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Guinness	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Heineken	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
John Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Key Brand	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Mecklenburg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Samuel Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Watney	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
MINING				
Adnams	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Beck's	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Carlsberg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Guinness	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Heineken	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
John Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Key Brand	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Mecklenburg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Samuel Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Watney	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
MOTORS, AIRCRAFT				
Adnams	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Beck's	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Carlsberg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Guinness	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Heineken	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
John Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Key Brand	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Mecklenburg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Samuel Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Watney	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHERS				
Adnams	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Beck's	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Carlsberg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Guinness	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Heineken	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
John Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Key Brand	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Mecklenburg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Samuel Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Watney	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
OILS, GAS				
Adnams	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Beck's	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Carlsberg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Guinness	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Heineken	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
John Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Key Brand	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Mecklenburg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Samuel Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Watney	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
PAPER, PRINT, ADVERTISING				
Adnams	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Beck's	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Carlsberg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Guinness	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Heineken	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
John Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Key Brand	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Mecklenburg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Samuel Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Watney	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
PROPERTY				
Adnams	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Beck's	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Carlsberg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Guinness	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Heineken	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
John Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Key Brand	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Mecklenburg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Samuel Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Watney	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
SHOES, LEATHER				
Adnams	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Beck's	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Carlsberg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Guinness	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Heineken	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
John Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Key Brand	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Mecklenburg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Samuel Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Watney	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
TEXTILES				
Adnams	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Beck's	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Carlsberg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Guinness	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Heineken	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
John Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Key Brand	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Mecklenburg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Samuel Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Watney	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
TOBACCO				
Adnams	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Beck's	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Carlsberg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Guinness	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Heineken	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
John Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Key Brand	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Mecklenburg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Samuel Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Watney	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
TRANSPORT				
Adnams	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Beck's	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Carlsberg	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Guinness	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
Heineken	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0
John Smith	10.00	0.00	4.0%	15.0

LEGAL CAREER OPTION

ION OR

Exchange index compared with 1985 was up at 93.3 (day's range 93.0-93.3).

THE PA... ASS

LOCUMS

HONG KONG & SOUTHERN CHINA

COMMODITIES

LONDON OIL REPORTS (3:30-4:30) - London 5:30pm			
As positive refining margin continue in evidence, levels edged higher			
CRUDE OIL (Billion PPM)			
Brent 10/20		20.30	+0.35
Brent 11/15 (May)		20.20	+0.20
W Tacos 10/20		19.55	+0.40
W Tacos Intermediate (May)		21.70	+0.45
W Tacos Intermediate (Jun)		21.35	+0.46
PRODUCTS (Billion PPM)			
Spot oil (oil Europe) (Billion PPM)			
Premium Gas 1.5	Ref: 241 (+4)	Order: 245 (+3)	
Gas 650	120 (+2)	132 (+4)	
Gas 100	118 (+2)	127 (+3)	
Non S&B 10/1 Jun	178 (+2)	177 (+3)	
Fuel Oil 10	95 (+3)	71 (+4)	
Naphtha	137 (+3)	202 (+4)	
PIPE FUTURES			
GAS OIL			
May	175.50 BID	Sept	174.00 BID
Jun	171.50-71.25	Oct	173.00 BID
Jul	170.00-70.75	Nov	172.00-72.00
Aug	172.50 SLR	Dec	176.00
BRENT			
May	90.00-90.25	Jul	79.00-79.10
Jun	79.50-79.50		Vol n/a
NAPHTA			
OKE Faintest (Billion PPM)			
Apr 91	High: 1545	Low: 1530	Close: 1545
May 91			1481
Jun 91	1190	1170	1180
Jul 91			1280
Vol: 719 lots			
Open Interest: 3384			
Fry cargo index 1521 - 5			
AL EXCHANGES			
0 3mths: 105.00-1306.0	Refuel/West	FOX BONES INDEX	
0 344.00-345.00		(Bum prices)	
0 1270.00-1215.00	126178	8M	128.40
0 5595-5570	277575	Apr	152.00
0 1411.0-1414.0	81.05	May	152.10
0 462290	132.00	Jun	152.00
0 128.00			

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CAREER
OPTIONS

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COMMERCIAL LITIGATION

to £45,000

Solicitor with 2-3 years' experience sought by this progressive, high-profile London practice. Candidates should have experience of a broad range of commercial disputes and, ideally, employment work. Excellent salary and prospects.

LITIGATION

to £35,000

Medium-sized City practice. Solicitor sought, upwards of 1 year's experience to complement successful litigation department. The caseload will consist of a broad range of general contractual disputes. Knowledge of insolvency advantageous.

PROPERTY LITIGATION

to £42,000

Progressive and dynamic Central London practice. Increasingly busy litigation department. Lawyer sought 1-3 years qualified to join specialist property litigation section. Broad range of property related disputes. Construction and planning knowledge advantageous.

CONSTRUCTION

to £40,000

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COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

to £34,000

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£35 - £50,000

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CONSTRUCTION

c. £45,000

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CORPORATE TAX

to £70,000

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BANKING AND FINANCE

to £60,000

Progressive, high-profile London practice. Expanding, highly active banking unit seeks solicitor, minimum 3 years' P.Q.E. Must have broad range of banking experience from recognised firm. More senior applicants with contacts considered.

COMPANY/COMMERCIAL

to £42,000

Well known, medium-sized City firm. Small, busy corporate department seeks solicitor 2-3 years qualified. Must have strong academic background (minimum 2.1 degree) and good quality experience. Pleasant, friendly working environment.

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

NORTH WEST

£ Excellent Package

Major industrial company with extensive international operations seeks experienced lawyer, minimum 5 years' P.Q.E. Broad range of commercial work, construction, some I.P. and E.E.C. matters. Small, high profile department.

CORPORATE

c. £60,000 + Benefits

Major British company with international operations. Small, high profile legal department handles a diverse range of heavyweight corporate work. Solicitors with over 3 years' experience probably gained in private practice.

INTERNATIONAL BANK

c. £30,000 + Mort. + Benefits

One of the world's most successful banks seeks a lawyer with 1-2 years' banking/corporate experience. Broad range of capital markets, corporate finance and general commercial work. Excellent prospects.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

£25,000 + Car + Benefits

Leading international consultancy based in Central London. Business development team handles diverse range of employment and tax related issues. Recently qualified lawyer with good commercial acumen sought. Excellent prospects.

COMPANY/COMMERCIAL

c. £35,000 + Car

Blue-chip British company based in Central London. Highly-regarded legal department handles broad range of corporate work, commercial contracts. E.E.C. and I.P. Solicitors with at least 2 years' experience from a well known commercial practice.

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In complete confidence please contact Deborah Kirkman or Nick Root (Private Practice) - Paul Mewis or Simon Hankey (Commerce) on 071-936 2565 or write to: Taylor Root, Ludgate House, 107 Fleet Street, London EC4A 2AB. Alternatively please feel free to telephone us evening and weekends on 081-675 6384 or 081-441 2048.

LITIGATION
SOLICITOR

We are looking for a Litigator to join our busy department, and handle a varied commercial caseload, including media, I.P. and employment.

Good academic background. Relevant experience an asset. Up to 2 years Post Qualification Experience required. Appropriate remuneration package.

Apply in first instance including a detailed C.V. to:-
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HONG KONG
SOLICITORS

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LEGAL OFFICER/BANKING. Provision of all documentation and of transactions organized and within 10 minutes of the City. The Finance Dept. Law degree essential plus 3 years banking exp. 1 hour in law firm setting. £200 per week. Call from South East. See the Rec Com Tel 600 7862.

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Laying down the law for Europe

Despite industrial recession, law firms in the North set the pace, reports Edward Fennell

As the manufacturing industry in the north of England took a battering last month, lawyers in Manchester continued to insist that their business at least was still doing well. "Because we did not have such a boom in the late Eighties as they did in the South, we have not suffered such a bust either," says John Boardman, of Alexander Tatham, the Manchester "branch" of the national grouping Eversheds.

Insolvency work is keeping the big law firms busy but, as Christopher Durrant, of recently merged Davies Wallis Foyster, admits, there is little satisfaction in closing down or selling off a long-standing client. "After all, the client is then lost for ever," Mr Durrant says.

In keeping with its status as the regional centre for the northwest, Manchester is well represented by the big names in national networks. In addition to Alexander Tatham as a representative of Eversheds, the city also has Addleshaws, which is part of M5.



Wider scope: Roger Pannone, setting his sights on the Continent

and Alsop Wilkinson, which straddles Manchester and Liverpool on behalf of the Legal Resources Group.

Perhaps the two most interesting and impressive firms in Manchester, however, are slightly smaller independent outfits. Pannone March Pearson must be

easily the most glamorous legal firm in the region. Presided over by the eponymous Roger Pannone, the firm came into being on March 1 through a merger between Pannone Blackburn and March Pearson & Skelton.

The result is to give Mr Pannone's high profile disaster

and criminal work some commercial ballast at a time when the firm is on the brink of a development that will have both national and international repercussions.

My guess is that by this time next year the Pannone name, perhaps through the label Pannone de Backer, the European economic interest grouping that links Pannone with half a dozen firms on the Continent, will be marching forwards to establish a new model for running Europe-wide legal services.

This move will not be enough to worry Clifford Chance or Freshfields but, once the details are out, it could be a concept that other smaller law firms will want to imitate.

An important part of the Pannone plan has been to gain recognition under British Standard 5750 for the quality service and assurance. The firm received the award while it was still Pannone Blackburn.

Of course, many law firms speak of providing quality, but Pannone is the first to have submitted itself successfully to external assessment against national standards. Such recognition should be an example to others.

Although lawyers who are purely money-minded would not be interested in following the Pannone route, Mr Pannone's various firms have shown that you can be morally committed with high professional standards and still make a comfortable living.

The low overheads of working in Manchester make an important contribution to the firm's winning formula. However, at a time when the legal profession is doing some soul-searching about how well it

serves society, Pannone March Pearson offers an alternative model that clearly appeals to many young solicitors.

Halliwell London is another Manchester firm with an alternative approach. Although it is committed to upmarket commercial work, it has steered clear of groupings and is perhaps one of the few law firms in Britain that undertake high-quality, broadly based, work while still being relatively small — it has a total staff of just over 100.

Characteristically, perhaps, intellectual property is one of Halliwell London's great strengths. Jonathan Meakes, one of the firm's intellectual property partners, points out: "The recession is highlighting just how important intellectual property is."

"When engineering companies go into administration, for example, what really turns out to be important are their designs — often far more so than their physical assets. As lawyers, we are realising just how valuable those designs are."

A scientist by training, he has a good enough grip on the technical details to understand the nuances of computer contracts and intellectual property work.

"The poaching of ideas in software development is rife," Mr Meakes says. "However, it gets you into a mass of technical detail which you have to be able to handle to do the job properly."

If there is going to be a north-west industrial revival, Manchester lawyers clearly have both the breadth and the expertise to take care of business.

COMMERCIAL CASES ON HOME GROUND

LEGAL history was made on the northern circuit almost a year ago with the setting-up of what is effectively a "commercial court" for northwest England. For the first time, lawyers were not obliged to travel to London to seek emergency orders in commercial disputes. They could obtain them on their own doorstep.

A specialist centre for commercial disputes outside London came about when Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Chancellor, appointed Michael Kershaw, QC, to sit as a circuit commercial judge, hearing commercial lists in Manchester and Liverpool. He started last May, and the scheme's success was obvious when in December a second judge already on the circuit, Judge Sannard, was appointed to take on the work in Liverpool.

John Rowe, QC, the leader of the northern circuit, says: "The main effect has been an increase in commercial work coming before the court. It is a curious feature of legal life that you provide a court and it almost begets its own business."

The commercial lists came about, he says, because Manchester and Liverpool lawyers found court space and time could not be given for commercial work in the ordinary Queen's Bench Division lists. "There was a lot of crime and family work, so urgent applications had to go to London."

Mr Justice Steyn, the presiding judge of the northern circuit and a judge of the commercial court, wrote recently that until the commercial lists in the North were

created, banks, insurance companies and others had to use the commercial court in London or "the non-specialist services of a district registrar or circuit judge in the North".

Commercial specialists now have the benefit of specialist judges in the same way as provided for commercial work in London, and for chancery and admiralty work. "The theory that all judges are capable of trying all classes of cases has never appealed much to businessmen," Mr Justice Steyn says. "The commercial centre may be the start of a much bigger transfer of work. The centre lies in with general policy at the Bar and Lord

Chancellor's department to devote work to the regions and create specialist centres there. The Bar's recent strategy report said that at present specialist services tend to be concentrated in London. One hope is that judicial review cases, through which governmental decisions are challenged, may next be moved to the circuit's Crown Office lists. Mr Justice Steyn also suggests a "M62 commercial corridor" with circuit commercial judges sitting in Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds. Officials think this is possible, depending on demand.

Meanwhile, the impact goes beyond the courts. The Manchester and Liverpool Law Societies and the local Bar have set up an arbitration scheme, under which businessmen can resolve disputes outside the court system.

FRANCES GIBB

Law Report April 16 1991 House of Lords

Magistrates cannot decide whether extradition case is abuse of process

Sinclair v Director of Public Prosecutions
Before Lord Bridge of Harwich, Lord Templeman, Lord Griffiths, Lord Ackner and Lord Goff of Chieveley [Speeches April 11]

In extradition proceedings under the Extradition Act 1870 magistrates had no jurisdiction to decide (a) whether there had been an abuse of the process of the court or (b) whether the requirements of the particular extradition treaty had been satisfied.

The word "prosecution" as used in article V(1)(b) of the Extradition Treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States of America contained in Schedule 1 to the United States of America (Extradition) Order (SI 1976 No 2144) meant that a prosecution ended when the sentence was pronounced. Thus, where sentence had been passed against a fugitive criminal, the bar by lapse of time contained in the article did not apply.

The House of Lords so held dismissing an appeal by the applicant, Mr Philippe Andre Sinclair, against the respondents, the Director of Public Prosecutions on behalf of the Government of the United States of America and the Governor of Penitentiary Prison, from the dismissal on February

19, 1990, by the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Nolan) (*The Times* February 23, 1990; [1990] 2 QB 112) of Mr Sinclair's application for a writ of *habeas corpus ad subjungendum*.

Mr Timothy Cassel, QC and Rosalind Jaffe for Mr Sinclair; Mr R. Alun Jones, QC and Mr Philip Singer for the respondents.

LORD ACKNER said that Mr Sinclair, a national of Trinidad, was convicted of four offences in the United States in 1976 and was sentenced to concurrent terms of four years imprisonment in April 1977. He was to report to the Attorney-General on March 6, 1978 so as to begin to serve his sentence. In February 1978 he went to Trinidad and did not return to the United States.

On April 29, 1978, a bench warrant was issued in the United States but no efforts to secure his return were made. Until 1983 Mr Sinclair remained in Trinidad and then came to England. In September 1983 the United States Department of Justice decided to seek Mr Sinclair's extradition.

The department made a formal request for extradition to the United Kingdom Government in 1987. On February 5, 1988, Mr Sinclair was arrested and brought before the Bow

Street Magistrates' Court. The magistrate, in a very short judgment, concluded in the light of the decisions in *Atkinson v United States of America* (1971) AC 197 and *R v Governor of Brixton Prison, Ex parte Khatami* (1971) AC 250 that he had no jurisdiction to stay the proceedings on the ground of abuse of the process of the court and further that the prosecution of the offences had not become barred by lapse of time.

On February 18, 1989, the magistrate made a committal order against Mr Sinclair under section 10 of the Extradition Act 1870.

On an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* the Divisional Court concluded that the magistrate had no jurisdiction to consider whether or not there had been an abuse of the process of the court in a case where extradition was sought in relation to a person who had been convicted of an extraditable offence.

Second, a prosecution ended when the sentence was passed and not when the defendant began to serve the sentence. Accordingly, article V(1)(b) had no application.

The first question was whether the magistrate in extradition proceedings had jurisdiction to consider whether such

proceedings might be an abuse of the process of the court. Looking at the scheme of the 1870 Act and *Atkinson's* case, it appeared that the words of section 10 were mandatory and that there was no room for the implication in the Act of the discretion to stay the proceedings for abuse of the process of the court: see also *Ex parte Khatami*. Accordingly, the magistrate had no such jurisdiction.

The next question was whether the magistrate had jurisdiction to consider whether the extradition treaty relied upon had been complied with. That question was not decided by the Divisional Court but was expressly reserved by the respondents, but not developed.

It was submitted that article VII(2) of the Treaty envisaged that the request should contain sufficient information for the secretary of state to decide whether articles III and V were satisfied. Articles VII(3) and (4) dealt separately with the question of evidence required for proceedings before the magistrate but they did no more than reflect the provisions of the Act.

Following the receipt of the secretary of state's order to proceed under section 7 of the Act, the magistrate, except in an allegedly "political" case (see section 3(1)), had important but very limited functions to perform as provided for in sections 9 and 10.

The present case being a conviction and not an accusation case the magistrate had to determine only three matters, namely (i) whether the conviction had been properly proved; (ii) whether the conviction was of an "extraditable crime" as defined in section 26 of the Act; and (iii) whether the defendant was identified as the person convicted.

Assuming the magistrate was satisfied of these three matters he committed the fugitive to prison, there to await the warrant of the secretary of state for his surrender. Under section 10 the magistrate was required to send to the secretary of state a certificate of the committal and "such report upon the case as he may think fit".

It was at that stage that the secretary of state re-appeared on the stage in order to make the decision whether or not to order the fugitive criminal to be surrendered.

Before making such a decision it would of course be his duty to consider such report, if any, made to him by the magistrate and any representations which might have been made to him for or on behalf of the fugitive. If he acted outside his jurisdiction, his decision could, of course, be effectively challenged by writ of *habeas corpus* or,

where appropriate, by judicial review. Those propositions had the support of *In re Nielsen* ([1984] AC 605) and *Government of the United States of America v McCaffery* ([1984] 1 WLR 867) which made it clear that the magistrate had no jurisdiction to consider whether the requirements of the Treaty had been satisfied.

The final question was whether Mr Sinclair's extradition to the United States was prohibited by article V(1)(b) of the Treaty.

The article prohibited extradition if "the prosecution for the offence has become barred by lapse of time according to the law of the requesting or requested party". Unlike the English common law there was under section 32(2) of the United States Code a time limit, namely five years, of institution of proceedings.

Hence the provision in article VII(1)(c)(ii) that the request for extradition be accompanied by the text, if any, of the law imposing any time limit on the institution of proceedings for that offence.

That was a clear indication that "prosecution" in article V(1)(b) was not intended to encompass, not only the institution of criminal proceedings and their ultimate resolution, but in addition the commencement of the service of any term of imprisonment that might be imposed.

In the context of the Treaty, a prosecution ended when the sentence, if any, was passed. Accordingly, article V(1)(b) had no application.

LORD BRIDGE, Lord Templeman, Lord Griffiths and Lord Goff agreed.

Solicitors: Halpin-Jarman Partnership, Sittingbourne, Kent, SE24 8JQ.

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Power to set aside leave for review

Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Chiny
Before Lord Justice Bingham and Mr Justice McCullough [Judgment April 10]

The court's inherent jurisdiction to set aside leave to apply for judicial review which had been granted *ex parte* extended to applications for judicial review of decisions in criminal proceedings as well as to challenges to decisions in civil proceedings.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in granting an application by the Secretary of State for the Home Department for an order setting aside leave granted to Nazir Chiny to apply for judicial review of the Secretary of State's decision to extradite him to the United States of America.

Mr David Pannick for the Secretary of State; Mr Clive Nicholls for the applicant.

LORD JUSTICE BINGHAM said that it had been argued that the court had no power to set aside leave granted *ex parte* to

apply for judicial review of a decision taken in criminal proceedings. His Lordship rejected that submission.

Order 32, rule 6 of the Rules of the Supreme Court conferred the power to set aside any order made *ex parte* without any limitation.

Finally, there was the principle of law that an order made against a party in his absence should be capable of being set aside.

His Lordship could see no reason for there to be a difference between civil and criminal proceedings. The court could exercise its discretion to set aside leave granted *ex parte* if on *inter partes* argument it decided that *ex parte* leave should not have been given.

However, the power should be invoked very sparingly. The courts would grant such an order only in very plain cases. It would be quite wrong to set aside leave which had been granted unless the issue was very clear.

In the instant case the application for judicial review was

based on the ground that article V(2) of the United States of America (Extradition) Order (SI 1976 No 2144) conferred a discretion on the secretary of state to refuse to surrender the applicant to the USA on any other ground which was specified by the law of the United Kingdom.

It was argued that the secretary of state had failed to have regard to the United Kingdom's obligations under the European Convention on Human Rights.

However, in the light of the House of Lords decision in *R v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Brind* ([1991] 2 WLR 588) it was impossible to say that the European Convention was part of the law of the United Kingdom.

There was no doubt that the application could not succeed and the grant of leave should be set aside.

Mr Justice McCullough delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor; Reynolds Dawson.

Easement cannot be acquired

Simmons v Dobson and Another
Before Lord Justice Fox, Lord Justice McCowan and Lord Justice Beldam [Judgment March 27]

One leaseholder could not acquire an easement under the doctrine of lost modern grant against another leaseholder holding under the same landlord.

The Court of Appeal so held in allowing an appeal brought by the defendants, Christopher and Yvonne Dobson, against the decision of Miss Recorder Steel on July 5, 1989 at Leigh County Court allowing the claim of the plaintiff, John Charles Simmons, for a right of way for all purposes and at all times over and along a pathway on the defendant's premises.

Mr Mark Halliwell for the defendants; Mr Guy Vickers for the plaintiff.

LORD JUSTICE FOX said that the doctrine of lost modern grant presumed from user during living memory, or even during 20 years, that an easement had been granted but had been lost.

In relation to common law prescription generally, user had to be by or on behalf of a fee simple owner against a fee simple owner. An easement could be granted expressly by a tenant for life or tenant for years so as to bind their respective limited interests but such rights could not be acquired by prescription.

It was established on authority that one tenant could not acquire an easement by prescription at common law against another tenant holding under the same landlord. His Lordship thought the position was the same in relation to section 2 of the Prescription Act 1832.

The question was whether the restrictive rule as to prescription by and against leaseholders applied to cases of lost modern grant.

It was difficult to see if one was starting from scratch that there was serious objection to leaseholders prescribing against each other for the duration of their limited interests. However, to introduce such a rule retrospectively now might affect what were hitherto bought and sold as clear titles.

While there appeared to be no case which directly decided that there could be no lost modern grant by or to a person who owned a lesser estate than fee, the dicta were to the contrary and were very strong and of long standing. His Lordship thought them to represent settled law.

There were difficulties of principle in any departure from that state of law. It was clear that common law prescription and prescription under the 1832 Act were not available by or to owners of less estates than fee.

Lost modern grant was merely a form of common law prescription. It was based upon a fiction which was designed to meet, and did meet, a particular problem. It would be anomalous to extend the fiction further by departure, in relation to lost modern grant, from the fundamental principle of common law prescription.

LORD JUSTICE MCCOWAN and LORD JUSTICE BELDAM agreed.

Solicitors: Widdows, Leigh, Hatched Jones & Kidgell for Stephensons, Leigh.

071 481 4481

No longer a brief encounter

The days of clients having to travel to London chambers are changing. Barristers are moving closer to the customer. Edward Fennell reports

Four years ago, number 3 Pump Court opened a temporary set of chambers in Winchester, Hampshire, on what Christopher Clark, QC, called a "suck it and see" basis. The results have been so successful that he and his colleagues have just moved into permanent, modernised accommodation. Janette Gulleford, the newly appointed chief executive, says the move is a sign of the new mood of efficiency and service that has gripped a growing number of forward-looking chambers.

The Winchester initiative is significant in several ways. First, it shows the benefits, as advocated by Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Chancellor, of getting out of London and closer to the client. Although the chambers were already well known on the western circuit, the practice has found the work has increased enormously since the Winchester opening. Now, about half the members of the chambers are in the new offices and the increased income more than covers the costs of the new building.

Significantly, 3 Pump Court is not the only chambers to have learnt this lesson. The chambers of Maurice Kay, QC, at 3 Paper Buildings, have also recently opened in Winchester. Joss Jossburn, the senior clerk, says the Winchester office will soon house

ten of the chambers' 30 barristers, showing that "it is a good catchment area in which to be working".

As well as increasing the amount of work, these regional bases for London sets are also improving efficiency. Barristers who formerly worked mainly from home now have an office where they can meet colleagues, exchange ideas and have access to the library, computer system and storage facilities. Because accommodation in the Temple is becoming increasingly cramped and expensive, barristers such as Mr Clark have preferred to work from home. However, that arrangement causes professional isolation and deprives the barrister of the office infrastructure. Now that the western circuit Pump Court barristers have facilities on their own doorstep, they say the improvement in productivity and morale is significant.

This is just part of a wider drive for greater effectiveness in the running of chambers. Pump Court's appointment of Ms Gulleford as the chief executive was an important development in streamlining the management of chambers. Her role is to pull together the management, administration and marketing and includes responsibility for the clerks' work and the quality of

service given to barristers and clients. Ms Gulleford now spends two days a week in Winchester and three in London. Working with the management team, she is drawing up a long-term strategy and working in a time frame foreign to most chambers. She explains: "Most barristers are unable to look more than a year ahead. We are working on a five-year strategy on all aspects, including information technology."

Simon Lipson, of the recruitment consultants Lipson Lloyd Jones, says there is now a small but detectable trend for progressive chambers to imitate Pump Court and take to heart the Bar Council's recommendations on the need for professional administration.

"I am involved in the recruitment of a number of professional managers for chambers and it seems clear that there is now a significant move away from the old clerking system," Mr Lipson says. "It may take as long as ten years but there is a feeling that the reasons why the Bar has missed opportunities recently include poor administration and the old clerking system."

Traditions in the law die hard but their grip on the Bar seems to be weakening. Chief executives, information technology and salaried clerks are all signs that more and more barristers now concede the need for fundamental change.



Efficiency and service: Janette Gulleford's role reflects the mood

Slammed door creaks open

Legal fees conditional on the success of a case will widen access to justice

Legal aid acts this century have sought to give individuals greater opportunity to pursue their legal rights. However, only the very rich and the very poor can risk the High Court casino.

For example, thousands have been affected by the International Leisure Group collapse, and hundreds will lose their jobs. This affair is merely the latest in a series of corporate failures, industrial accidents and environmental catastrophes causing financial loss or physical injury to thousands. Most of these unfortunate people will not qualify for legal aid and will be unable to risk their savings in pursuing a legal remedy.

Those who have the courage to seek redress will often confront large corporations, frequently with insurance backing for legal costs.

As a case progresses and costs mount, an individual often becomes obsessed with the risk of losing everything,

even though his claim may have merit. Consequently, those who have been through the legal mill and those who have been frightened away blame the system.

Section 58 of the Courts and Legal Services Act 1990 will enable a client to engage a lawyer under a "conditional fee agreement", whereby the legal costs will be payable only in certain specified circumstances—eventual success, for example. Costs will be calculated subject to a maximum permitted limit. The lawyer will be able to recover a fee that will probably be 10 per cent higher than he would otherwise be paid.

Section 58 is not a panacea but, by reducing the risk, it should help those who might

otherwise be intimidated by the horrendous costs of litigation. The existing "winner takes all" formula is a serious deterrent to those who do not have trade unions or professional bodies to protect them against the financial consequences of failure.

The legislation should promote competition. Less prosperous lawyers might be encouraged to take difficult cases that would be rejected by larger, cost-conscious firms. Lawyers may show greater commitment. Critics will argue that corners will be cut and expenses curtailed, but this is unlikely, given the incentive to succeed. Legal aid encourages parsimonious conduct anyway.

Above all, section 58 must make justice more accessible for those unable to afford expensive litigation.

Some will see the new conditional fee agreements as a sinister development and will trot out the family litany of alleged disadvantages: incentives for "ambulance chasers", temptation for unscrupulous lawyers to act unethically, possible conflicts of interest, financial encouragement for worthless claims and availability only for certain types of court action. Parliament has properly excluded criminal and family proceedings.

The recent consultation paper from the Lord Chancellor's department proposes that section 58 may be restricted to personal injury

cases. This would comfort the haemophilic blood transfusion casualties, but not, for example, the Barlow Clowes victims, although both groups apparently relied for compensation on government largesse rather than legal liability.

Section 58 does not envisage contingency fee litigation along American lines and this is the central point. Although a losing litigant will have to pay no costs to his or her own lawyer, the "winner takes all" system will continue so that he or she will still be liable for the successful opponent's costs.

The individual may also have to provide security for his opponent's costs. Certain abuses may be revealed that

may then necessitate tighter safeguards, but the legal system in Britain is loaded against most of its citizens.

Before section 58 can be introduced the Lord Chancellor must consult the judiciary, the Bar and the Law Society, all deeply conservative organisations.

Lord Mackay of Clashfern is seen as a radical Lord Chancellor but he has expressed caution about the proposed reforms. He has the opportunity now to prove his radical credentials by bringing section 58 fully into force. It is irrelevant to suggest that conditional fee agreements will disturb the mechanisms under which British courts operate when the doors of those courts have been effectively slammed in the face of most people for more than a century.

CHRISTOPHER LOWNEY
The author is a partner with the London solicitors' firm Fishburn Boxer.

Copy at your cost

MORGAN Stanley's recent £4,030 settlement with publisher IFR after it was caught making 23 unauthorised copies of IFR's book *Warrants Options and Convertibles*, as reported in *The Times City Diary*, is a timely warning to anybody tempted to save money by a quick trip to the photocopier. American publishers in particular are fighting back.

As reported in the *National Law Journal*, one publisher, David Swift, is suing a Washington law firm, Collier, Shannon & Scott, for allegedly repeatedly copying his newsletter, *Product Safety Letter*. His publishing house, Washington Business Information, has a reputation for pursuing alleged illegal copiers and is willing to go to court. If the defendants lose, their trip to the copier may look expensive. WBI received more than \$100,000 (about £54,000) in a copyright settlement with a Fortune 50 company last year.

Portrait of justice

ROBERT Dickerson, an Australian artist with his own view of the legal profession, has an exhibition at the England & Co Gallery until April 27. Mr Dickerson, born in Sydney in 1924, had no formal training. He left school at 14 to take up professional boxing. After fighting in Borneo in the second world war, he worked as a labourer, painting at weekends until he told a work to the National Gallery of Victoria in 1956. Mr Dickerson then took up painting full-time. He is known for his moody landscapes and uncompromising portraits focusing on the lonely, sad and lost. This may explain why the show includes studies of lawyers, judges and court scenes. Although his legal studies have become collectors' items in Australia, he fell into drawing lawyers by necessity early in his career, as a way of paying his legal bills in kind.

French connection



Employee power

EUROPEAN Community employment ministers are to discuss a proposed European directive on employee involvement in the workplace next month. If passed, the directive will give employees in large organisations with operations in more than one member state the right of consultation on key decisions affecting their companies. The directive will require companies to set up and finance European works councils enabling Europe-wide employees to meet regularly.

Only companies with more than 1,000 employees would be affected by the proposal. Although in Britain employers of this size make up only 0.4 per cent of the total number of companies, they account for 34 per cent of manufacturing employment.

Under present EC voting rules, requiring unanimity among member states to pass the measure, Britain would be likely to veto it. However, the question of majority voting on Community social issues is being discussed now at the inter-government conference

AS France continues to try to exclude foreign lawyers, the Law Society has begun its custom-made French course for lawyers, with a blessing from the Prince of Wales. The course is intended to help lawyers with a limited amount of French to speak confidently on the telephone and at business meetings. Users of *Tout Droit* are supposed to improve their French and gain a comprehensive picture of the French legal profession. The tapes are available from the Law Society shop at £92, and Kent university will hold weekend residential courses in June for lawyers who have listened to the tapes and want practical experience.

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Taking the Long View

I shall never forget the day in 1974, soon after Chambers & Partners was established, when the telephone was constantly ringing with dozens of conveyancers made redundant from one of London's largest property firms. The shockwaves from this mass redundancy spread throughout the profession, and it took years before the episode was forgotten. This time around, the firm is taking a longer view, and virtually no-one is being laid off.

Other firms, however, seem to be taking a short-term view of their interests. The intake of article clerks, for example, is now - at the bottom of the recession - being cut back with the predictable result that in two years' time when the economy is recovering there will be a drastic shortage of newly qualified solicitors. A similar example can be seen in the redundancies of excellent conveyancers and commercial lawyers - often of the highest calibre - who will be hard to replace when business picks up. Practice development, too, is being affected, as firms cut back on their expansion into other areas of law. (These measures are often adopted reluctantly, it should be said, after some strong and persuasive advice from the firm's lawyers.)

There are firms, on the other hand, which see the present recession as an opportunity to go forward. Instead of being laid off, staff are being organised into marketing teams. Each department draws up target lists and sends its members out to sell their services. When the recession ends, these firms will have enhanced their market position and kept their personnel intact to handle the increase in business.

Michael Chambers

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For Richard Frost, this is no academic exercise. He is Cadbury's marketing manager for new product development, and the chocolate-maker is launching a new brand named Strollers. The product has been sold in the southeast since January and will be on sale nationally next month.

The chocolate-covered nibbles, made of caramel, biscuit and raisin, emerged from a project begun three years ago to increase Cadbury's share of the adult snack market. The project began with half a dozen ideas but research pointed to a mix of well-tried ingredients, which makes Strollers distinctive. Potential names, including Jukes, Zombies and Dittos, lost to Strollers, which conveys a "leisurely, relaxed feel".

Market research shows 77 per cent of people are willing to buy. Cadbury hopes this is so, as Strollers is getting huge support - television advertising, posters,

Chocolate companies in a tough market are attracting graduates. Derek Morgan considers the qualities needed in recruits

screens at rail terminals, free samples to five million households, discount coupons, competitions, Oxford Street bus rides.

New product development means market research, commercial and technical studies, and setting up production - and co-ordinating all this is the brand manager. He takes into account that the nation has a sweet tooth and likes novelty and that on average we all eat five chocolate bars a week.

The chocolate industry is competitive and the big three - Cadbury, Mars and Rowntree Mackintosh - account for 80 per cent of sales. Rowntree, the maker of Smarties, KitKat and Rolo, takes graduates for brand management and account management, which involves developing business in cooperation with retail chains via promotions, offers and pack design. John Gentry, Rowntree's staff recruitment manager, who looks for business acumen, says: "Candidates must work well in a team and on their own."

Graduates who aim to market new chocolate favourites need to be good organisers. "You can be the most creative person in the world," Mr Frost says, "but if you cannot plan your own time and organise the effort of others, you will not make it." Brand managers also have to analyse complex data and select what is relevant.

Marketers are not all competitive extroverts. Mr Gentry says: "We look for a balance in the team. A department full of competitive types would not get a lot done." However, drive is essential in an aggressive market. People skills are vital too. Marketers get other people to do things for them.

The attractions of the brand manager's job are early responsibility, intensive training and rapid promotion. Mr Gentry believes confectionery offers "classic" FMCG brand marketing experience. Cadbury's marketing training includes a spell as a sales representative, time with an advertising agency, and a month in a factory "getting chocolate stuck to your feet". Mars marketing

trainees spend at least six months in another management function such as personnel or finance.

The opportunity to make things happen and the intense team excitement of brand launches are big attractions, but total commitment is needed. Shelley Law, Cadbury's product manager, is now "living, breathing and dreaming Strollers". She works long, unpredictable hours and accepts responsibility for any problems in the huge logistical undertaking of a product launch.

However, not all launches turn into best-sellers. One disappointment was Tribute, the assortment box Cadbury promoted as the gift for men as well as women. Tribute has now ceased production.

Marketing takes graduates from various disciplines. Mr Frost is an electronics graduate who worked in line management and personnel before entering marketing. Ms Law came in via banking and fashion clothes merchandising.

Further information: a leaflet "Marketing as a Career", published by the Chartered Institute of Marketing, which also produces a booklet listing higher education courses with a marketing element. Send an A5 stamped addressed envelope to the Chartered Institute of Marketing, Education Division, Moor Hall, Cookham, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 9QH.



Productive career: Cadbury brand manager Wendy Richards

The brains behind the products

WENDY Richards, aged 27, is a brand group product manager at Cadbury in Bourville, Birmingham.

She has a BSc (Econ), a business-orientated degree including marketing case studies. Her Edgbaston school links with Cadbury and, although she had other employment offers, Cadbury was her first choice.

She began as a marketing trainee, with three months as a sales representative. This, she says, was good experience.

"In marketing we are always thinking about the consumer, but being on the road reminds you that you reach them through the retailer," she says.

Wendy has worked on established brands such as Caramel and Curly Wurly and helped to relaunch Fry's Chocolate Cream.

She then moved to new product development and worked on launching the children's line Chomp, before transferring to the Strollers project. She says her job is complex and stressful.

In terms of a marketing career, she says, new product development gives invaluable experience.

"One is constantly double-checking what the consumer wants and whether you can produce it profitably."

"It is also a creative process, and when the brand is launched you get a real kick out of saying, 'We did that.'"

To Place Your Advertisement
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HEALTH CARE OPPORTUNITIES

Fax Numbers:
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Oxford Regional Health Authority

REGIONAL HEALTH PROMOTION AND PRIMARY CARE WORKER

Salary to £18,336 p.a. + lease car (pay award pending)

A new and exciting career opportunity has arisen to develop and implement activities which promote and enhance Primary and Community care within the Region. Working as part of the Health Promotion Team the postholder will develop links with FHSAs and DHAs to promote Health Promotion development in Primary Care settings. Key duties include:

- Co-ordinating Health Promotion training and education initiatives.
- Developing and facilitating Health Promotion activities for children's health.
- Encouraging the development of Primary and Community Health Teams.
- To assist with the devolution of the innovative regional health promotion fund to FHSAs.

Applicants will need to have a good general education, ideally with a degree or health education qualification. Previous experience of working in health promotion and/or primary health care is essential. In addition you will need to have good oral and written communication skills and plenty of initiative and diplomacy. A car driver is essential.

Informal discussions are welcomed by Jonathan Glasson on (0865) 226736.

If this sounds like the challenge you are seeking and you would like further details and an application form, please contact the Recruitment Officer, quoting Ref V21/91 at the address below.

Closing date: 26th April 1991.



Old Road, Headington, Oxford OX3 7LF. Tel: Oxford 226641/226639.

NORTH EAST WARWICKSHIRE HEALTH AUTHORITY COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT FINANCIAL SERVICES MANAGER

S.M.P. POINT 17 - £22,580 + Performance Related Pay
This challenging new post will be filled by a qualified accountant with high levels of technical and computing skills.

The post-holder will be responsible for managing and developing financial accounting services at Unit level. They will be responsible for establishing an audit function within the Community Health Unit. The post-holder will be responsible for the production of annual financial returns and will have a major involvement in the introduction of new computerised financial systems.

Experience in financial accounting and the ability to implement new systems is essential. Candidates must show an appetite for meeting the technical demands of the current NHS reforms and will have a sound knowledge of auditing. Previous NHS experience would be preferred but is not essential - it's ability to get the job done which counts.

The Unit finance function is based in the Community Health Unit Head Quarters in Nuneaton which is easily accessible via good motorway and rail links.

For an informal discussion please contact Mrs T French, Assistant Unit General Manager (Finance) - Community Health Unit on 0203 351333.

For an application package please contact Ms S Simms on 0203-351333 extension 159.

Closing date for application 26.4.91.

North East Warwickshire Health Authority operates a non smoking policy and is committed to achieving equal opportunities. Crucial facilities are available.

Lothian Health Board

Putting patients first



Lothian Health Board is the second largest Health Authority in Scotland, employing some 20,000 people and with an annual revenue budget in excess of £350M. Working in close collaboration with the major Medical School at Edinburgh University, it is at the forefront of medical advances in this country. Significant organisational change is underway, including the appointment of Executive Directors who will be responsible for the implementation and control of the new purchaser/provider approach to the delivery of health care.

These are two key new appointments within the revised organisation structure.

Director of Operations R511

Responding to the Chief Executive, responsibility will be for ensuring the effective operational management of all directly managed provider services, working through a group of seven Unit General Managers. The post also includes responsibility for competitive tendering arrangements and cost improvement programmes, as well as for headquarters functions.

The role requires a professionally qualified NHS executive with a strong background of general management or service planning, ideally gained within a large, complex health authority. Success will stem from a strong management style linked to the ability to generate change smoothly but effectively.

Age: Ideally 35-40 Salary: In the range £37,980 to £55,060

Director of Planning and Development R512

Responding to the Chief Executive, this new role will lead the Board's work in commissioning the provision of health care services to meet the Area's health needs. Key tasks initially will be to establish an effective strategic and business planning function and to specify and negotiate service agreements with providers of health care.

The requirement is for an experienced NHS executive with a sound background of corporate and business planning, acquired at or near board level, backed by financial, service planning or ideally some general management experience.

Age: Ideally 35-40 Salary: £42,290

Both appointments will be based in Edinburgh.

Please write in complete confidence to Peter Craigie as Adviser to the Board, quoting the appropriate reference number: Ernst & Young Corporate Resources, 17 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh EH3 6LL

ERNST & YOUNG

Managing Director (Designate)

Circa £45,000 + car and substantial benefits

High Wycombe



PPP BEAUMONT

PPP Beaumont plc, a subsidiary of Private Patients Plan Ltd., is one of the leading providers in England of nursing care centres. The centres offer the elderly and the physically handicapped the full range of nursing care in secure and independent surroundings. There are currently eight centres with an additional one in the process of development and further growth is planned.

The Managing Director will make recommendations to the Board for the profitable strategic development of the business and will implement approved plans. The person appointed will have overall control of operations which will include the acquisition and development of new centres within policies approved by the Board.

Applications are invited from executives who have demonstrated their ability to manage and develop a successful business in the service sector providing a high level of customer care. Experience in the appraisal of developments and acquisitions is essential.

In addition to salary, the appointment provides PPP private medical insurance, a fully expensed company car, subsidised mortgage, pension and life assurance benefits.

Applications, giving full details of experience and current earnings, should be sent to the Personnel Manager, Private Patients Plan Ltd., PPP House, Crescent Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN11 2PL.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT MANAGER East European Market

A challenging new opportunity exists for an individual with strategic vision and marketing skills to join Hamischfeger Corporation. As a recognised world leader in design, manufacture and sales of high quality open cast mining equipment, we are seeking an individual to develop new business opportunities within the eastern European marketplace. Headquartered in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA, and with globally situated manufacturing facilities, we are prepared to service the expanding eastern European market.

This key role carries the responsibility of researching and analyzing the current and potential markets, contacting prospective customers and liaising with foreign governments and their ministries. This appointment focuses on the creation of valuable working relationships and business opportunities for the sale of our product line of electric and hydraulic mining shovels and draglines.

Candidates will possess 5-10 years of business development and/or sales and marketing experience, preferably in heavy industrial products. Interested candidates should write, enclosing their CV and salary details to: HAMISCHFEGGER GMBH, Managing Director - Strauss 8, D-6108 Wahnstatt, Germany. Equal opportunity employer.

P&H Hamischfeger

OPPORTUNITIES IN HEALTH CARE MANAGEMENT

riverside
HEALTH AUTHORITY

Working towards Equal Opportunities

You are an achiever who has found success through strength of character, tenacity and common sense. But you are now finding your skills and ability are under utilised and the time has come to seek new challenges and perspectives.

We believe the re-organisation of the NHS can offer these challenges and at Riverside our commitment to its successful implementation is total.

Two new key posts are being created to help implement the changes and we are seeking people whose specialist skill is less important than personality, although you will need to have a record of general management achievement, numeracy and computer literacy. Negotiating experience would be an advantage, as would a consultancy background.

We can offer a salary in the region of £25k p.a. plus attractive senior management benefits.

So if you want to find out more about how we can help to expand your horizons send two copies of your CV to Mary Whitby, Riverside Health Authority, 5-7 Parsons Green, London SW6 4UL, by 22nd April 1991. Interviews to be held 29th and 30th April, 1991.

Lilian Bayliss can pass classic test

THE Flat season gets into top gear at Newmarket today with the start of the three-day Craven meeting.

Twelve months ago, Michael Stoute and Walter Swinburn joined forces to capture the Shadwell Stud Nell Gwyn Stakes with Heart Of Joy. Now the same combination has a good chance of winning the same prize with Lilian Bayliss.

Lightly campaigned as a two-year-old, this daughter of Sadler's Wells began by running a promising second over six furlongs at Newbury in August.

She did not reappear for eight weeks, but showed just how much she had benefited from that initial outing by turning a slightly longer race at Chester into a procession.

Lilian Bayliss was five lengths ahead of So Romantic, who has already upped the form this spring by finishing a close second in the Masefield Stakes at Kempton.

Opposition to Lilian Bayliss today comprises Dengora and Cloche D'Or, who were separated by a neck when they finished second and third on

MICHAEL PHILLIPS

similar terms in last year's Lowther Stakes at York, Crystal Gazing and the maiden Tetrads, who was just a promising third behind Junk Bond in the Houghton Stakes here last October.

Of the four, I'm afraid of Crystal Gazing the most. She is the most impressive winner of the Blue Seal Stakes at Ascot last September on fast ground, but at Newmarket a month later, she struggled to win the Rockfells Stakes on softer going.

However, Crystal Gazing is likely to find the concession of 3lb to Lilian Bayliss a problem, especially since the victories of Stop Press and Phiz at Beverley and Warwick on Saturday were a clear indication that Stoute already has his three-year-old fillies in good form.

Lilian Bayliss can become the second leg of a double for Stoute, to be triggered by Desert Sport winning the Keylock's Challenge Trophy in the hands of Pat Eddery.

If my information is correct, Desert Sport has inherited a fair proportion of his sire Green Desert's considerable speed, and he is my nap.

Eddery can go on to land a double by winning the Abernethy Stakes on Oesir.

Victory for this Richard Hannon-trained four-year-old will be no more than he deserves following that lackluster performance at Kempton on Easter Monday when he was a clear winner on merit, prior to being disqualified for crossing over to the rails too quickly.

What the race showed though was that Oesir, who will have racing on today's fast surface, is back in the form that enabled him to run such a good second in last year's Free Handicap.

Willie Carson also harbours sound prospects of landing a double with Alway (2.0) and Takahama (4.40).

The distance of the Constant Security Maiden Stakes will suit Alway, who is by Alydar out of a mare who was the champion three-year-old filly in the United States in 1984.

Shadayid faces a tough Newbury examination

SHADAYID, a warm 11-8 favourite for the 1,000 Guineas, is set to face tough opposition when she puts her classic aptitude to the test in Friday's Gainsborough Stud Fred Darling Stakes.

Chlorica and Only Yours, both 14-1 with William Hill for the classic, were confirmed as probable runners at Newbury after being pulled out of today's Nell Gwyn Stakes.

Shadayid is attempting to follow in the footsteps of her trainer John Dunlop's Salsabil, who won the corresponding event at Newbury last year before going on to win the 1,000 Guineas.

Radwell, who was found to be lame at the weekend, may still make it to the Craven Stakes line-up. His trainer James Fanshawe, said yesterday: "He was exercised this morning and the signs are encouraging for Thursday."

In Hand finds his form

IN HAND, an 11-year-old half-brother to that top hunter chaser Teaplanter, won The Times Championship qualifier at the Cheshire point-to-point on Saturday (Brian Beal writes).

Trained by Tish Rigby, In Hand was operated on to cure breathing problems last season. This has proved a total success as prior to this race he had won his membership three weeks ago.

Under Anthony Griffith, he stayed on well to beat the favourite, Round The Wicket. Griffith later completed a double on Bryn Glas in the open on an objection.

One of her winners was the evergreen Flying Ace.

Old Nick was out for a confident-boost in the Bramham Moor open and was looking in command at the fourth when a loose horse interfered with him on the flat and unseated Nigel Smith.

The West Kent stewards showed no leniency on Tom Hills, finding him £200 for hitting Ashton Express, who ran out in the adjacent. Hills later recouped £80 of this by winning the maiden on It's The Wind.

3.40 ABERNETHY STAKES (Listed race: £14,000; 6f) (12 runners)

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The recession England would welcome

The bewildering pace of the international cricket circuit, the familiarity of the players and the stony-faced commercialism of all around them have conspired to shed much of the romanticism from the start of a new season. Only at the most rustic levels of village cricket have the participants been off the field, out of the nets and away from the game long enough to suffer from April stiffness or relish the sights and smells of the rural reunion.

England and West Indies, whose five-Test match Cornhill series will be the centrepiece of the 1991 first-class season, certainly need waste no time on polite introductions. The teams know each other only too well. The same goes for the clubs liable to scrap over the main county honours; Lancashire may have joined the powerful triumvirate of Middlesex, Essex and Worcestershire, but it will be a surprise if any other side makes more than a transient raid on the prizes.

This, however, is not to suggest that the coming English season, which opens properly with the start of the traditional MCC versus champion county game at Lord's today, has nothing new to

Today Middlesex, the county champions, meet MCC in the traditional curtain-raiser to the new season. Alan Lee, Cricket Correspondent, looks forward to the end of West Indian domination

offer. Indeed, in many ways we are seeing the end of an era. This is to be the last season of rampant indiscipline, or so the theory of the imminent inter-county code of conduct goes. It might just be the last year of the domination which West Indies sustained through the 1980s; by their own admission, they are due a period of recession and regrouping.

It might also be the final year of exile for South Africa, whose cricket has been fundamentally non-racial for some time and whose political change is creating the platform for a return, with England and Australia sure to be the keenest to test the water and the Rand wire.

Finally, it could prove the last

year of a legend, indeed of two legends. Do not expect either man to confirm it, but if Ian Botham and David Gower play no part in the international summer, which is feasible, the game may not hold them come September.

What our game needs, of course, is to replace the irreplaceable. It is not only in terms of playing performance that Botham and Gower have been the most popular cricketers of their generation. In their contrasting guises, Botham, the playground bully, and Gower, the gentleman adventurer, they became unmistakable, unforgettable characters, too. All sport needs its characters and English cricket, under its existing regime, is in danger of alienating those with flair, those who are different.

This is not a course one would readily associate with Ted Dexter, chairman of the England committee, and whether on the cricket field, in private aircraft, on motor-cycles, at the dog track or in business, a man of indelible flair. Dexter, however, has delegated any real influence on the affairs of the national team and in the capable but clinical hands of Micky Stewart and Graham

Gooch, things will only be done in a certain preordained way.

Gooch has been a revelation as captain in that he has not only commanded the respect and loyalty of all around him but has also relished the responsibility that he is, at last, unarguably in the super league of world batsmen. He gets along just fine with Stewart, too, but perhaps they are not sufficiently different for the partnership truly to work.

The team manager's methods have begun to look stale, and are dangerously resented by certain players. He has been an indefatigable worker for the English game, occasionally an innovative one, but a change of face and style may be overdue. This summer will be a thorough test of his durability and Keith Fletcher, mentor to Gooch for so long at Chelmsford, has weighty support for the job.

One of the more disappointing aspects of Stewart's tenure has been his unwillingness to acknowledge, much less correct, instances of flagrant bad behaviour by his players. Gooch to some extent improved this area but, in Australia during the winter, captain and manager were guilty of confusing the need to be competitive with

the borders of sportsmanship.

Colin Cowdrey, chairman of the International Cricket Council, made a telling comment in *The Times* on Saturday when discussing what he saw in Australia: "It was depressing beyond all measure to see players showing penitence in open dissent of the umpire's decision - and more depressing still when captains and boards of control appeared to be indifferent."

Cowdrey is right; if English players ever were more virtuous than their opponents, those days are gone. We have in our midst some cricketers all too willing to bend the laws and exploit the frailties of umpires. Maybe tougher, more consistent umpiring will help, maybe the match referees and the code of conduct will be a deterrent. The solution, however, lies primarily with the captains, management and the offenders themselves.

If conduct is to be scrutinised this summer, then so is commercialism and its benefits. Cornhill Insurance must decide by the end of this year whether it wishes to extend its sponsorship of the England team, and it is as likely to be swayed by image and behaviour

as results.

In other areas, too, the game is embracing the market place. Prepare for an extension of the over-on-field logos with which the Test and County Cricket Board experimented last year; prepare, too, for coloured clothing in the near future, a development with which there need be no dispute providing it is confined to the Sunday league as further, visual evidence that this is a game apart.

I hope, through the summer, to see dissent kept in check and money-making proceed only with dignity. I hope to see Graeme Hick, whose image and conduct have thus far been flawless, remain single-minded about making runs, which he does peerlessly, rather than money, which will come his way as a matter of course.

One last hurrah from Gower, even from Botham, seems attractive but the priority is for their places in our hearts to be claimed by young blood, maybe by Ramprakash and Lewis. Finally, if only for the deserving sake of Gooch, who has suffered much at their hands, I would like to see the West Indies beaten. I happen to believe it is not impossible.

EQUESTRIANISM

Whitaker plays Milton's tune

From JENNY MACARTHUR
in GOTTENBURG

WHILE John Whitaker greeted his second successive win in the Volvo World Cup on Sunday with customary master-of-fairness, it was left to the aficionados of the sport to assess his spectacular achievement.

Bill Steinkamp, the winner of an Olympic gold medal for the United States in 1968, put into perspective Whitaker's double clear round in Sunday's grand prix, the final leg of the three-part World Cup. "It was a test of technical resourcefulness and character - and John was perfect on both counts. They are undoubtedly the toughest show-jumping partnership in the world."

The praise is well deserved. Henderson Milton's flamboyant, exuberant style and effortless jumping tends to deflect praise from Whitaker, who rides Mr and Mrs Tom Bradley's 14-year-old superstar with a deceptive quietness. "He's doing much more than you think," Ronnie Massarella, the British team manager, said. "Milton was always going to be a great horse but I doubt if anyone else would have got the tune out of him that John does."

Nor could many have remained as popular as the unassuming Yorkshireman in the face of such success. The pair have won nearly £900,000 in their eight-year career (plus 20 cars). It is possible to beat Milton - as several have proved - but a competition such as the World Cup might have been designed for him. While its gruelling three-leg formula ruthlessly exposes weaknesses in other top horses, Milton jumps better as the courses become more difficult.

But there is no apparent jealousy. Although in sight of his long-standing ambition, one costly error in the second round deprived Nelson Pessoa of the title of the World Cup, in which he had also finished runner-up in 1984. The Brazilian, aged 56, who was on the Irish-bred Special Envoy, still remains a contender. He said: "I'm very happy - in these days coming second to Milton is as good as coming first."

LEADING RIDERS AT GOTTENBURG: J. Whitaker (GB); 2. N. Steinkamp (USA); 3. O. Pessoa (BRA).

BASKETBALL

Cadle may stay at Kingston

By NICHOLAS HARLING

THE case with which Kingston confirmed their supremacy in English basketball at the weekend may be a crucial factor when Kevin Cadle discusses his future with the club.

Such is the coach's desire to take Kingston as far as they can conceivably go in continental competition that more tempting overtures from abroad may continue to count for nothing. There is no way the Carlsberg League champions and play-off winners can match any foreign offers to Cadle, but his destiny may still be at home.

It was after Kingston had humbled St Albans 94-72 in the play-off final before a full house at the NEC in Birmingham that Cadle, aged 36, gave the impression he might stay. If Sunderland represented the best opposition, then Kingston should still have room to manoeuvre for a better finish in Europe than this season's seventh place in the final eight.

"First and foremost, we have to be respectable in this country," Cadle said, "but the realistic aim is to take the next step, which for us is in Europe. Right now, we have the fire power, the right attitude and mentality to do well over there."

He has yet to discover whether his push for overseas honours will be with Martin Carr, whose retirement has not been announced with a conviction. Carr makes Kingston believe his decision is irreversible. At least Alton Byrd looks like staying. It was for his 22 points and ten assists that the little man was voted the most valuable player of the match.

CYCLING

Boardman sets record at Newtownards

CHRIS Boardman's record-breaking victory in the Lee Ards 25 miles at Newtownards, Northern Ireland, at the weekend, with an Irish all-comers best of 52mins 45secs, was the solo time-trial before defending his British championship on June 2 (Peter Bryan writes). The success was his fourth victory to date over his rival, Graeme O'Brien, of Scotland.

Boardman's ride produced his eleventh win from as many starts; he will now concentrate on road races as preparation for the title trial. The first, the Hope Valley 95 miles near Strerbury on Sunday, is the third of the 13-event Star Trophy series, and is followed a week later by the Welwyn-Hatfield 100 miles, the next in the competition.

Plenty of practice but no fun

By RICHARD STRETON

FENNER'S final day of three: Cambridge University drew with Lancashire

GEHAN Mendis took his match aggregate to 171 for once out with a four-hour hundred as Lancashire settled for batting practice yesterday. A bold declaration at ten left Cambridge University a nominal target of 448 in two hours, which emphasised the nature of the play. Lancashire, who had a lead of 192, were entitled not to enforce the follow-on but they should not have prolonged their innings for as long as they did.

This was the 37th century Mendis has scored and as always his varied strokeplay - against an admittedly modest attack - was a joy to watch. It was disappointing, however, that after reaching 103 out of 171 in 50 overs, that he did not give someone else the chance to bat. He made only 11 further scoring strokes in the remaining 75 minutes before the declaration. Lloyd and Watkinson, his partners in the closing stages, were appropriately cautious.

Earlier, Fowler had never seemed to come to terms with a slow pitch as he shared an opening stand of 99 with Mendis. He was out when he mistimed a drive to short extra cover against Lowrey, who like Pearson, the second off-spinner, bowled tidily before taking some late punishment.

Fairbrother had just found his timing on the off side when he had to retire injured. He pushed forward to a ball from Pearson that bounced more than most and sustained a small cut as it struck his forehead.

Jones was caught behind for the second time when he tried to bridge bat. Hogg swooping low to his left, Crawley again looked confident before he shouldered arms against Allott. Morris was held at slip before the game was given up half-an-hour early.

LANCASHIRE: First innings 443 for 7 dec (M A Atherton 138, G J Lloyd 70, G Fowler 63).

Second innings
G D Mendis not out 127
G Fowler c Crawley b Lowrey 25
M H Fairbrother retired hurt 25
M O Lloyd v Turner not out 25
M Watkinson not out 25
Extras (b 1, nb 3) 4
Total 171 (50 overs)

BOWLING: Best 11-45-17; Walter 6-25-25; Pearson 24-57-62; Lowrey 18-37-11; Jones 16-13-50; Atherton 10-11-30; M A Atherton, P A J DeFreitas, P W K Hogg, J D Fenton, G Yates and P J W Allott did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-80, 2-200, 3-200, 4-200, 5-200, 6-200, 7-200, 8-200, 9-200, 10-200, 11-200, 12-200, 13-200, 14-200, 15-200, 16-200, 17-200, 18-200, 19-200, 20-200, 21-200, 22-200, 23-200, 24-200, 25-200, 26-200, 27-200, 28-200, 29-200, 30-200, 31-200, 32-200, 33-200, 34-200, 35-200, 36-200, 37-200, 38-200, 39-200, 40-200, 41-200, 42-200, 43-200, 44-200, 45-200, 46-200, 47-200, 48-200, 49-200, 50-200.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: First innings 251 (P J Crawley 50).

Second innings
G W Jones c Hogg b DeFreitas 0
R Fairbrother not out 0
J P Crawley b Allott 30
M J Morris c Allott b Fenton 0
M Lowrey not out 0
Extras (b 4) 4
Total 99 (40 overs)

BOWLING: Best 11-45-17; Walter 6-25-25; Pearson 24-57-62; Lowrey 18-37-11; Jones 16-13-50; Atherton 10-11-30; M A Atherton, P A J DeFreitas, P W K Hogg, J D Fenton, G Yates and P J W Allott did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-48, 3-54, 4-54, 5-54, 6-54, 7-54, 8-54, 9-54, 10-54, 11-54, 12-54, 13-54, 14-54, 15-54, 16-54, 17-54, 18-54, 19-54, 20-54, 21-54, 22-54, 23-54, 24-54, 25-54, 26-54, 27-54, 28-54, 29-54, 30-54, 31-54, 32-54, 33-54, 34-54, 35-54, 36-54, 37-54, 38-54, 39-54, 40-54, 41-54, 42-54, 43-54, 44-54, 45-54, 46-54, 47-54, 48-54, 49-54, 50-54.

Umpires: G J Burgess and M J Kitchin.

Taylor survives a painful blow to impress once again

From JOHN WOODCOCK in BRIDGETOWN

IN SOMETHING rather more like cricketing weather here yesterday, the Australians began their reply to the West Indian Board XI first innings of 345 for eight declared. By the middle of the afternoon, they were 144 for four.

The loss of all but seven overs' play on Sunday left the Australians more concerned with their batsmen's form before Friday's fourth Test than with looking for ways of winning this particular match.

The bowling was eminently presentable. In fact Cummins, of Barbados, Anthony, of Antigua, Allen, of St Vincent, and Moseley, from Barbados, generated a good deal more hostility than Reid and Hughes had in the Board's innings. Allen with a delivery which could be a carbon copy of Gladstone Small's.

It is the sort of pitch on which West Indians, with their naturally whippy actions, usually do tend to make the ball lift more awkwardly than whenever their opponents may be.

Mark Taylor discovered that when Moseley pinned his left thumb against the bat handle. Fortunately, it was with less dire results than when the same bowler put

Graham Gooch out of the Test series here a year ago. Taylor went on to pass 50 for the fifth time in ten first-class innings on the tour.

A good return could put any of the four fast bowlers in the Board side in line for a place in the West Indian party, which is due to leave for England three weeks tomorrow.

With a useful performance already to his credit, playing for the West Indies Under-23 XI in St Vincent a fortnight ago, Anthony took the first two wickets now when Marsh, attempting to hook, was surprised by steepness of bounce and Boon was beautifully caught at third slip.

Not especially tall but strongly built, Anthony showed why Vivian Richards, a fellow Antiguan, came to recommend him to Glamorgan, for whom they both played last season. Only when Taylor began to bat with unaccustomed aggression after lunch did anyone look like getting the better of him.

At the other end to Taylor, Jones was having a more difficult time, scoring only five of the first 45 runs they added together. But Jones, too, seemed to have settled in when Allen had him leg before with a ball that kept low.

Ian Botham yesterday criticised England's "embarrassing" performances in Australia last winter - and insisted he was still good enough to reclaim his Test place.

The Worcestershire all-rounder, who has spent two frustrating years out of the Test arena, claimed he would not have "capitulated" as easily as did Graham Gooch's team.

"If the criterion for picking the England team is to be able to run 15 miles in 25 minutes, then I'm struggling," Botham said. "But if it's about cricket and talent, then I haven't seen a better all-rounder yet."

"It is a constant frustration for me to be out of the Test side, because every time England selectors spend another six months looking to find another all-rounder, then it's another six months off my career."

WEST INDIES BOARD XI: First innings 345 for 8 dec (P V Simmons 122, G B Leonard 72, S C Lara 58).

AUSTRALIAN: First innings 144 for 4 (M A Taylor 50, G B Leonard 72, S C Lara 58).

BOWLING: Best 11-45-17; Walter 6-25-25; Pearson 24-57-62; Lowrey 18-37-11; Jones 16-13-50; Atherton 10-11-30; M A Atherton, P A J DeFreitas, P W K Hogg, J D Fenton, G Yates and P J W Allott did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-48, 3-54, 4-54, 5-54, 6-54, 7-54, 8-54, 9-54, 10-54, 11-54, 12-54, 13-54, 14-54, 15-54, 16-54, 17-54, 18-54, 19-54, 20-54, 21-54, 22-54, 23-54, 24-54, 25-54, 26-54, 27-54, 28-54, 29-54, 30-54, 31-54, 32-54, 33-54, 34-54, 35-54, 36-54, 37-54, 38-54, 39-54, 40-54, 41-54, 42-54, 43-54, 44-54, 45-54, 46-54, 47-54, 48-54, 49-54, 50-54.

Umpires: G J Burgess and M J Kitchin.

Fraser still suffering long-term hip injury

THE unpalatable suspicion about the injury that bothered Angus Fraser for so long in Australia this winter was confirmed yesterday when he was ruled out of the Middlesex side for the four-day match against MCC which begins at Lord's this morning (Alan Lee writes).

Fraser's right hip has not significantly improved despite six weeks of complete rest and, under the domestic season gets underway, his first appointment is with a specialist.

"The hip is not so much painful as uncomfortable," the Middlesex secretary, Joe Harstall, said. "This type of injury can disappear almost overnight, and obviously we are hoping that happens in Angus's case."

However, the condition seems reluctant to disappear at all, let alone overnight. Fraser was first injured at Christmas,

during the Melbourne Test, and although the England management may well have persisted unwisely with him when plainly half-fit, it is no coincidence that he is a heavy and unathletic figure, certain to attract such stress injuries.

The long-term absence of Fraser would be a huge blow to Graham Gooch and his side. Only five weeks remain before the start of the international season and the specialist's report will be studied by the England management this week with as much attention as the scores from Lord's, where Graeme Hick will be the focus of most attention.

Hick plays for an MCC side otherwise made up of original or replacement players on the England A winter tour, although if Mark Butcher falls a fitness test this morning, his place will go to Martin Bicknell.

Double century for Smith

By JACK BAILEY

THE PARKS (second day of three): Oxford University, with nine second-innings wickets in hand, are 213 runs behind Hampshire.

CHRIS Smith enjoys playing against Oxford University. Before yesterday's double-century, he had made scores of more than three figures against them on no fewer than five occasions, this being his third successive score of over a hundred in The Parks; and it was he who dominated a day's play in which a glorious spring day and a promising freshman pair, Macdonald and Wood, from Yorkshire, whose walk puts one in mind of a fast-forward replay of Richard Hutton, form a promising freshman pair. Both possess the virtues of length and line; and Macdonald's late outwinger and nip off the pitch had Hampshire's early batsmen including the indomitable Smith - watching, playing and occasionally missing.

Macdonald it was who took the two early wickets which reduced Hampshire to 36 for two, before the clouds dispersed to reveal a beautiful sunlit day.

progress may be gleaned from the fact that in an innings of 258 balls, he made his second hundred from just 62, a period which saw him score all his seven sixes. He also hit 25 fours in saving Hampshire from embarrassment following a particularly edgy morning.

Macdonald, who has previously bowled with distinction for Durham University, and Wood, from Yorkshire, whose walk puts one in mind of a fast-forward replay of Richard Hutton, form a promising freshman pair. Both possess the virtues of length and line; and Macdonald's late outwinger and nip off the pitch had Hampshire's early batsmen including the indomitable Smith - watching, playing and occasionally missing.

Macdonald it was who took the two early wickets which reduced Hampshire to 36 for two, before the clouds dispersed to reveal a beautiful sunlit day.

Middleton faced fatefully at a perfectly pitched away drifter and then Nicholas clipped a full length ball straight to short leg.

The Oxford fielding here about was everything one expects from undergraduates in search of glory and Smith and James repaired Hampshire's fortune with difficulty and the head of the odd slice of luck. None was more vital than that accorded to Smith when he was dropped in Turner's first over.

Had Smith gone, Hampshire, at 62 for three, would have been fighting for their lives and Macdonald's excellent morning figures of 14-6-28-2 corresponding improved. As it was, a valiant effort was of no avail as Smith sailed on.

Kevin Curran, the former Gloucestershire all-rounder, and the left-arm pace bowler, Paul Taylor, will both make their first appearances for Northamptonshire in the three-

day match against Cambridge University, starting at Fenner's today.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First innings 147 (R J Mervin 4 for 17).

Second innings
C J Smith b Turner 8
P Taylor not out 8
D C Macdonald not out 8
Extras (nb 1) 1
Total 114 (40 overs)

Test (11 overs)
R J Mervin, G J Turner, D Platt, M Russell, H Davies, R Macdonald and B Wood to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-48, 3-54, 4-54, 5-54, 6-54, 7-54, 8-54, 9-54, 10-54, 11-54, 12-54, 13-54, 14-54, 15-54, 16-54, 17-54, 18-54, 19-54, 20-54, 21-54, 22-54, 23-54, 24-54, 25-54, 26-54, 27-54, 28-54, 29-54, 30-54, 31-54, 32-54, 33-54, 34-54, 35-54, 36-54, 37-54, 38-54, 39-54, 40-54.

Umpires: J H Hampshire and R C Tolhurst.

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Two semis makes quite a dish of lunch

By PETER BARNARD

AS THE weekend was such an important one for football and golf, I had naturally planned to write about the Test cricket in the West Indies. Three matches gone, time to reflect, and so on. But the cricket is on BSkyB and the sports editor says that if I want a dish, I can get my own. OK, I don't mind that.

That leaves the football and the golf. The approach to the FA Cup semi-finals on Sunday was littered with so many quotes from managers, coaches and players about the lads going out there to enjoy themselves that I was disappointed when the players arrived on the pitch: none of them had brought a girl.

Actually, I do mind about the dish. It is a bit much not being able to watch the cricket on BSkyB. Have you seen the sports editor's bud-

get? He spends more money covering underwater hockey than a satellite dish would cost. But I mustn't go on about it.

You know what you are in for when footballers are sent out to enjoy themselves: a hard time. I have long had an ambivalent view about the lads going out there to enjoy themselves that I was disappointed when the players arrived on the pitch: none of them had brought a girl.

Actually, I do mind about the dish. It is a bit much not being able to watch the cricket on BSkyB. Have you seen the sports editor's bud-

long memory to recall the last time you saw any Test cricket when you have not got a satellite dish.

Forest once more showed how the game should be approached, and should not have their victory diminished by a ridiculous sending-off, which unbalanced the game and put so much resolve into West Ham's ten men that Malcolm Allison seemed justified in saying at half-time that the Hammers would not lose.

Perhaps Brian Clough was watching that in the dressing-room. He raised a faint smile only when the fourth goal went in, but the boy Nigel was wreathed in them three times before that. He was, for me, the man of both matches, pace Gascoigne.

I am uneasy about television being allowed to show the semis back-to-back, sep-

rated by that other excuse for people to bawl at each other, *EastEnders*. A game of football is an event with its own place in time. I resent having to sit in front of a television before noon on a Sunday.

The commentator, Barry Davies, said when Arsenal went 2-0 down: "It's not the sort of thing you expect to happen to you before lunchtime on a Sunday."

Quite so. I think my family is entitled to lunch before 2pm, and entitled to have me at the table. Over lunch, you explain apologetically that it all starts again at three, and ends at 5.25. Anybody care to go out? *Anybody care to go out?* They're gone out.

At 5.25, you switch off Wilson, Motson, Davies, Hill (the experienced but ageing back four) and try to fill in the time until the Masters golf starts at 9.10 on

BBC2. After two semi-finals, I have forgotten how my legs work so no point getting out of the chair.

I filled the time writing to the sports editor, enclosing a blank sheet of A4 for his reply in case he has blown the stationery budget covering the world yak-axing championships.

At last, we got Woomam. I thought the hold-up at the 13th test had broken him, but he clung on for the major he deserves, even if he had to pay for it by having his caddie sweep him off his feet on the 18th green. I say, old boy.

Of course, any halfway balanced television column could compare the BBC Masters coverage with that of Sky, which had every shot live. Don't write to me, I haven't got a dish. But I'm working on it.

JOHN WOODCOCK

Puck starts to run Wembley way for gallant Devils

Foreman: determined to become the world's oldest world heavyweight champion

Good day for Real and Mendoza

VERSE 4 RESULTS

Logic points to a London triumph

Kind draw for Martin

Neath chairman resigns

Attempt to end acrimony

Halliday has agreed to a public apology to Preen for any personal hurt caused — though the word “unreservedly” has been struck from the press release — and in return Preen has withdrawn his threat of legal action. Halliday’s disreputable charge was dropped at the request of Alan Ransome, the incoming chairman, and Johnny Leach, the president.

Gate prepares to bow out in Perth

Scotland's disabled men's team will play in the ten-team European Clubs Cup in Bratislava next month under the guise of Caledonia. France and Israel will compete as national sides and the tournament will be made up of club sides from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Germany.

Le Mans all-clear

TABLE TENNIS

PHILETICS: Ibrahim Hus-

Shaffield, 12; S. N. Cables (Stoke), 12; J. L.
-ettes (Shaffield), 11. Passer: D. Blackburn
Stoke, 11.

Smith 13, G Smyth 25; W Candron 20, B Jones
D Webb 28, W Richards 11; J Leeson 32, S

COLTS: Inter-Services: The Army 4, Royal Air Force 10. Kent Cup: First Old Ethelwara 0.

15-7, 15-4; 8 Dudes and J Spurling w/o A Wainely
w/o R. D. Dumas and R. B. Alexander at K. Cook

Group A: Hong Kong bt Kenya, 3-0;
bt Kenya, 3-0. Group B: England bt
Ireland, 3-0; Australia bt Northern Ireland, 3-0;

U.S. vs. Canada, 3-0. Group C: Canada vs. U.S., 3-0.

[illegible]

● RACING 33
● CRICKET 34
● BOXING 35

SPORT

Woosnam woos greater glory

From MITCHELL PLATT, GOLF CORRESPONDENT, AUGUSTA

IAN Woosnam demonstrated by winning the Masters golf tournament here on Sunday, that, like Nick Faldo, he is ready to monopolise the major championships.

Over the years, Woosnam has been driven by the desire to emulate the deeds of Faldo and he could not have chosen a more fitting stage than the Augusta National course. Yet he was the first to acknowledge that there is no room for complacency as Faldo, the outgoing champion, helped him into the vaulted green jacket.

"I know what Nick is capable of," Woosnam said. "He knows what I'm capable of. In a month's time, when we meet again, it might be a different story."

Woosnam and Faldo might be as different as chalk and cheese in character but they share the same innate desire to prove that they are the best in the game. At the US Open in June they will share favouritism, as they will one month later at Royal Birkdale, when Faldo defends the Open Championship.

Woosnam will also be spurred by the thought of becoming the first Briton to win the US Open since Tony Jacklin in 1970.

There was a danger that Woosnam, so consumed had he been by earning money, might not give all the major championships enough of his time. Faldo has proved how important it is to prepare for them.

Woosnam awoke to his first day as Masters champion yesterday to be informed by his agent that this one success will earn him more than \$5 million from merchandising contracts. This is almost \$1 million a foot for the 5ft 4in Welshman. It should convince him that the time has come, at the age of 33, to concentrate on glory.

By holing the seven-foot putt on the 18th green here, he exorcised all his fears and became the fourth successive British winner of the Masters after Faldo (twice) and Lyle.

"I don't think anyone realises the pressure you are under at that moment," Woosnam said. "I knew I had holed that putt many times in the past. But I knew this was the time I really had to make it. I knew it was the time to show I had the bottle to win a major."

"It was the end of a tough day. A lot of people had come charging at me. I was left standing there, knowing that Sandy had putted out to win three years ago. I had come in here saying I was the best player in the world. Now I had to prove so. It was a right-left putt. I had to favour the

right lip. I knew it was in three feet from the hole. You dream of that moment. The putt to win the Masters."

He holed with the minimum of fuss. He had become the first Welshman to win a major championship. There was more for Europe to celebrate as Jose-Maria Olazabal, of Spain, finished runner-up, Tom Watson, playing with Woosnam, having taken a six at the 18th.

"I guess they are better players," Watson said, magnanimous in defeat. "The crowd was obviously very partisan in my favour. But Ian is a winner. He proved he can win in Europe. He proved he can win over here three weeks ago at New Orleans. Now he has proved he can win major championships. He's a good guy. He's a lot of fun. And he's a tough competitor."

Woosnam was less than amused by the reaction of a section of the gallery, especially when, at the 13th, where, after having to wait for more than 15 minutes on the tee, he pulled his drive into a creek deep in the trees.

"There was a cheer when my ball went in there," he said. "It was my own fault, really, because I had tried to bite off too much of the corner. I was greedy. I paid the penalty. But I didn't much care for the bad sportsmanship. It made me all the more determined."

Woosnam launched his challenge for the Masters, buoyed by the knowledge that he had overtaken Faldo at the top of the Sony world rankings. "It was nice being No. 1 but I knew I had to win a major to prove things to myself and to others," Woosnam said.

"I've always been a perfectionist on the golf course. Perhaps not in my attitude, because I do enjoy myself too much. They say that if you want to be the best, you have to look after yourself, which, I suspect, means you must not smoke or drink. Well, I'm not going to change. My friends are my friends and I don't see why I should change my life for anybody. It is a refreshing attitude."

Glendyrth, his wife, despite expecting their third child in September, had walked the length of the course, only to be denied a clear view of the finish as the spectators surrounded the 18th green.

"I didn't mind that so much as some of the talk out there," she said. "I had to close my ears or else it could have got to me. You have to walk on if they are saying bad things about your husband."

Woosnam was up against a tidal wave of nationalistic emotion as Watson, twice the



Tailored to perfection: Woosnam sports the green jacket of a Master after Faldo had helped him into it

Masters champion but without a win since 1987, rebounded from a five at the 12th with eagle thrice at the 13th and 15th holes. Whereas Woosnam remained composed, Watson lost his chance with a reckless drive at the last.

Woosnam could hardly be faulted as he completed his 72 for a total of 277, 11 under par. Olazabal proved he can win a major championship, although that was of little consolation to him. He lost his chance when he took five at the last, where he was in two bunkers. "There was a lot of pressure," he said. "But that is why I like this game. It was a good learning experience for me."

Woosnam's time had come just as Lyle's had in 1988 and Faldo a year later. "It hasn't really sunk in yet," he admitted. "But I'm looking forward

to the next major. I feel the pressure is off. I never thought I wouldn't win one because I've always felt I could beat everyone."

Woosnam has signed a contract to play in the Benson and Hedges International, which starts at St Mellion on Thursday, and he stressed that he would honour that commitment. He might seek a release from the Murphy's Cup in June to compete in the Buick Classic the week before the US Open, which takes place from June 13 to 16 at Hazeltine National, Chaska, where in 1970 Jacklin won.

Woosnam, who had been helped into the green jacket — size 40, short — by Faldo, the defending champion, said: "When I got to the locker-room around midday there was a note from Nick. It just said 'Good luck, go out and win it.'"

US online stated

277: I Woosnam (GB), 72, 65, 67, 72; J-M Olazabal (Sp), 68, 71, 68, 70.

278: S Faldo, 72, 73, 68, 65; S Crossman, 70, 73, 68, 68; I Weeking, 67, 71, 70, 71; T Watson, 68, 68, 70, 73.

280: J Mackil, 70, 70, 71, 68; B Finch (Aus), 71, 70, 68, 70; A Hughes, 70, 72, 68, 70.

281: H Lewis, 70, 70, 75, 68; T Nakajima (Japan), 74, 71, 67, 68.

282: W Mayfair, 72, 72, 68; M Calavechchia, 70, 68, 77, 67; F Zoller, 70, 70, 75, 67; C Standler, 70, 71, 68; N Faldo (GB), 72, 73, 67, 70.

283: J Gallagher, 67, 74, 71, 71; M McCumber, 67, 71, 73, 72; P Jacobson, 73, 70, 68, 72; R Floyd, 71, 68, 71, 73; L Mize, 72, 71, 68, 74.

284: S Baltassano (Sp), 75, 70, 68, 70; R Medina, 72, 68, 71, 72; C Favin, 73, 70, 68, 72; S Simpson, 69, 73, 69, 73; S Ellington (Aus), 72, 68, 74, 68.

285: M O'Meara, 74, 68, 72, 71; J D Baker, 74, 72, 68, 71.

286: J Huston 73, 72, 71, 70; J Surman, 71, 71, 72, 72; M Halesley, 71, 72, 70, 73.

287: D Frost (SA) 71, 73, 71, 72; B Langer (Ger), 71, 68, 74, 74; W Levi, 68, 73, 70, 75.

288: M Brooks, 68, 72, 74, 73; S Hoch, 72, 70, 73, 73; K Green, 70, 74, 71, 73; M McQuay (Can) 72, 74, 75, 67; M Ozold (Japan), 68, 77, 69, 74; F Couples, 68, 73, 72, 75; J Nicklaus, 68, 72, 72, 76.

289: D Love, 72, 71, 74, 72; C Sharpe, 72, 74, 72, 71; D Hammond, 72, 73, 73, 71; W R Brown, 74, 68, 77, 73.

290: P Mickelson, 68, 73, 74, 74; D Fowler, 72, 71, 68, 78; J Sindelar, 72, 70, 70, 78.

291: L Trevino, 71, 72, 77, 71; N Price (Zim), 72, 73, 72, 74; T Aaron, 70, 74, 73, 74.

292: P Azinger, 72, 73, 67, 68.

293: B Tennyson, 78, 67, 75, 73; N Hanley, 73, 71, 72, 77.

294: L Nelson, 74, 69, 70, 75.

295: T Kiser, 71, 75, 75, 71.

296: M Zeman (SA), 71, 71, 77, 60.

* denotes an amateur.

How a hostile US crowd was won over

Augusta

HAVING had the extraordinary good fortune of watching the first three British golfers to win the Masters, I think Ian Woosnam's victory brought the most pleasure. There are a number of reasons why.

With Sandy Lyle, Nick Faldo and then Woosnam, I followed, as much by luck as judgment, the whole of their final rounds. In Woosnam's case there was also the charm of Tom Watson. There are few finer sights in golf than Watson's short iron play when things are going well.

Not only that, but the Masters champion of 1977 and 1981 is one of sport's gentlemen and his manner towards Woosnam throughout 4½ hours of intense rivalry was everything anyone could wish: encouragement almost to the point of paternalism, by a rival who as clearly wished to win as the Shropshire lad.

Watson's graciousness was the more important to Woosnam, given the extreme partisanship exhibited by the huge following that progressively swelled, hole by hole, behind the last pair. The British cannot be self-righteous; we saw the same at Muirfield in the British Open in 1987, when Faldo beat Paul Azinger, and in the Ryder Cup at The Belfry when Great Britain and Europe first won in 1985.

The characteristic, raucous enthusiasm for Watson was to be expected, especially when, having fallen from ten under par at the 10th, where he birdied with a 12-foot putt, to seven under by the 12th, when he was in the water, he eagled the 13th and 15th to share the lead with Woosnam and Jose-Maria Olazabal, playing one hole ahead, on 11 under.

The antipathy towards Woosnam, however, was wretched; on the other hand, it served to make him even more determined. "The more aggressive I am," he said afterwards, "the better I play."

At the par-four dog-leg 5th — similar to the Road Hole at St Andrews, according to Dr Alister Mackenzie, the designer — Woosnam had gone 12 under for the second time with a 10-spot first putt and Watson's miss from three feet set him back to nine under. At the short 6th, a spectator was calling "double bogey" as Woosnam, the back of his navy shirt dark with sweat under the fierce sun, addressed his first putt from 40 feet above the pin. He bogeyed, and, in front, Olazabal birdied the 7th to join him on 11 under.

Woosnam hit possibly the longest drive of the week, over 280 yards, down the 9th fairway, then pitched 140 yards to within 11 feet and holed, to return to 12 under... and there was barely a ripple of applause from the packed gallery.

For 20 years, Woosnam had said beforehand, he had watched the final back nine as a bystander. Now he went into it with a lead that he would hold, during two days, for a total of 27 holes. And he was impatient. "I wanted to know the result," he said. "It felt like I was out there for ten hours."

It was not impatience that cost him a shot at the 10th, where he chipped from off the green to 4½ feet and missed — Watson birdied from 12 feet — but it may have been at the 13th. With two pairs stacked in front of them, he and Watson had more than 20 minutes to sit on the tee and think — Watson about the loss of three shots on the previous two holes.

Woosnam wanted to get it all over, Watson was reckoning, he said, that eagles at the long 13th and 15th would put him back in the hunt. Indeed they did. Woosnam, conversely, greedy on his own admission for another huge drive such as he had hit at the 13th on the second day, pulled his drive low in to the trees and the brook. The crowd disapprovingly cheered and he was lucky to get away with a six at the hole where Azinger had a ten last year.

On the 14th tee, someone shouted disparagingly at Woosnam that Augusta "isn't a links course". The fatherly Watson quietly advised him to "just think what's happening in front of the tee, not behind it". On the only hole without bunkers, they each had par.

Approaching the 15th, where Olazabal had just returned to 11 under, Watson hit the best short iron of the week to within five feet from 180 yards. It was here that Gene Sarazen hit a double eagle from 220 yards in 1935. Woosnam counteracted Watson's eagle with a birdie and there were three on 11 under.

With the skies overcast, the air heavily humid, the last pair held par on the 16th and 17th, every shot of Watson's received with clamorous applause. Beside the fairways and around the greens, it was like rush hour on the Underground and difficult to move. The gentle Mrs Woosnam was standing midway between the 17th tee and green in a daze of anxiety, distressed by the hostility from the spectators.

While Watson was driving into trees at the 18th and Woosnam somewhere into no man's land between the 8th and 9th fairways, over and beyond the crowd — calculatedly, he would say, to clear the 18th fairway bunkers — Olazabal, going from one bunker to another, was taking a bogey. Now there were two in the lead with one green to play.

Watson's second went into sand; Woosnam's, via a gully carved by security men through the dense crowd, reached the lip of the green. Watson splashed 25 feet past the pin; Woosnam putted to within seven feet. When Watson's downhill putt rolled past, those seven feet separated Woosnam from his place in history, nine years after he almost gave up tournament play in dismay. He put his head down, stroked the ball and, three feet from the hole, "I knew it was in".

"Perhaps," he reflected afterwards, "they'll now be able to say my name is right. Maybe even spell it correctly." Regrettably, there are plenty of Americans who do not want to say it at all.

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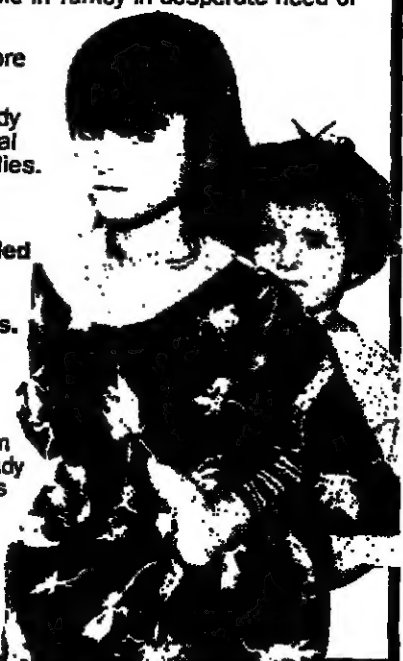
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Uefa may raise limit on overseas players

THE European Community and Uefa, European football's governing body, are on the verge of allowing clubs in the EC to field five overseas players from January 1, 1992. If agreed, the compromise would end a lengthy wrangle between the two bodies over the freedom of movement of players within the EC, and calm growing fears within the British game.

Until now, Uefa had been intent on restricting all clubs in Europe to fielding a maximum of three "foreign" players next season. There has been bitter British opposition to the three-player limit as clubs, who have long fielded teams featuring players born in all the home countries and the Republic of Ireland, faced

the prospect of finding half their players ineligible for European cup competitions under the new Uefa rules.

Liverpool in England and Rangers in Scotland have led calls for the limit to be either lifted or, in the "special case" of Britain, greatly amended. Both face playing in Europe with many of their first-team squads sitting idle on the sidelines if they are not.

The EC had planned to lift all restrictions on the movement of players between countries, giving them more chance to join foreign clubs, in line with its move to greater European commercial freedom in 1992.

Madrid turmoil, page 35

Olympic incentive in London Marathon

By DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

AS IF time, fortune, the World Cup and world championships places were not enough for British athletes to run for in the ADT London Marathon on Sunday, there may be another incentive: selection for next year's Olympic Games in Barcelona.

Gordon Surtees, the national marathon coach, is to seek an urgent decision from the British Amateur Athletic Board on his recommendation that three men and three women should be selected for Barcelona at the end of this year instead of after the 1992 London Marathon.

Therefore, any athlete producing a world-class performance on Sunday could

presume he or she has booked a place in Barcelona.

"The women have to run at the end of July in Barcelona and the men at the beginning of August, which means that the London Marathon is far too late," Surtees said yesterday.

"I cannot think of any other venue that would be suitable in the early part of the year. For the girls, there is Osaka and Nagoya and for the men Houston and Tokyo, but not everybody can afford to go. It would make more sense to have selection based on this year's performances."

Marathon hopeful, page 32

Seaman falling foul of a familiar problem

By STUART JONES
FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT

DAVID Seaman seems likely to be the next victim of the international jinx afflicting members of the Arsenal squad. After two flawed performances at Wembley within the last three weeks, the second in the 3-1 defeat by Tottenham Hotspur in the FA Cup semi-final on Sunday, he can scarcely expect to be retained as England's goalkeeper in the European championship qualifying tie against Turkey in Izmir on May 1.

If Seaman is omitted, he will extend a list of Arsenal players who have been unable to establish themselves in the national side. During the last three years, eight have been invited to try. Only one, Lee Dixon, has succeeded and even he has yet to be considered a fixture.

The individual failure rate is remarkable. Since Arsenal are about

to claim their second League championship in three years with a time-up which is almost exclusively English, it would have been logical to assume that they would by now have had a significant representation in the national team.

That prospect appeared to be all the more likely in the wake of the European championship finals in 1988. But within the next few months, Tony Adams, supposedly blazing a trail for several club colleagues and once regarded by Bobby Robson as a future England captain, dropped out of contention.

David Rocastle came in but lost his form during the early stages of the build-up to the World Cup and has not been selected for more than two years. Michael Thomas, introduced with Seaman in the Saudi Arabian desert in 1988, lost his way and has yet to find the way back. Brian Marwood and Nigel

Winterburn, each of whom was offered a brief outing as a substitute, have not reappeared. Nor has Alan Smith been asked again to combine with Gary Linaker, his former partner at Leicester City. They have led England's front line only once, in Greece two years ago.

Adams has twice been recalled by Graham Taylor but only for a specific purpose. For the qualifying ties against the Republic of Ireland, England required reinforcements at the back to contain the aerial threat posed by Niall Quinn and it would be surprising if the tall central defender is included against the Turks next month.

Dixon has been the right-back in all of the five internationals since Taylor took over and Seaman seemed about to embark on a similarly prolonged run in goal when he was preferred to Chris Woods last month. On reflection,

though, England's manager was not so sure.

"He's a first-class goalkeeper playing out of his skin," Taylor said, "but we have to find out if he can handle big games like this." He knows now. Seaman, obviously uncertain against the Irish, was even more fallible during Sunday's FA Cup semi-final defeat by Tottenham Hotspur.

So what happens to Arsenal players on the way from Highbury to the international arena? It can be no coincidence that seven of them have so far stumbled. Having won recognition for the standards they reach habitually for their club, they then fall short of them for their country.

The most convincing answer lies within the system built by George Graham, Arsenal, the most complete unit in the first division, have

gained respect for their efficiency. Unlike Liverpool, Manchester United and particularly, Tottenham Hotspur, they have no need regularly to rely on individual brilliance for inspiration.

The lone exception this season has been Anders Limpar, a Swede and notably the one foreigner in their usual formation. Although Paul Merson is not devoid of flair, they all work within a tight framework. Outside their organised pattern, even their goalkeeper is clearly not so comfortable.

Merson is likely to be considered for England's tour of Australia and the Far East this summer. So might the prolific Kevin Campbell. But will the youngsters be able to adjust to the demands of international football, unlike so many of their senior colleagues?
